PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,926.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday 9 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9506
10th "	MARMORA	10609		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6322
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6322
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, Oct. 6 "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *4th October, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

OCTOBER 5TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY (*viâ* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*viâ* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	350	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	375	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	830	420	720	393	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	720	425	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.)	600	†730	525	*770	490	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	..	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 10.0.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Crosby Hall	4,087	Sept. 22	Oct. 7	Oct. 22	Nov. 10
A	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	" 11	" 26	Oct. 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
H	Aston Hall	3,386	" 25	Nov. 8	" 21	Dec. 10
A	City of York	7,005	Nov. 1	" 13	" 28	" 2
H	Merton Hall	4,331	" 6	" 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
A	City of Karachi	5,000	" 21	Dec. 4	" 16	" 26
B	City of Agra	4,320	" 27	" 12	" 23	" 31
				1907.	1907.	
B	Prome	3,426	Dec. 5	" 22	Jan. 3	Jan. 29

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or
BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Nov. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,300	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through 2nd Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bebito	17th Nov. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dogero	17th Dec. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LAMA	2,170	Mon. 22nd Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 25th "	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 26th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebander, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Oct calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 26th Oct.

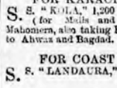
FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	24th Oct.	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar,
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	19th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY
18th October, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *viâ* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Takes passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	Leo Stabile	6158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Cracchetto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5395	29th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.
First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage roundway to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1089 or Ls. 72.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.
STEAM TO JAPAN *viâ* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRANZ FERDINAND	O. Matcovich	6,046	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st lass Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 400

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.
The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4 40	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

teamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
+F. FERDINAND	6041	24th January.
+CHINA	5099	Early March.
+AUSTRIA	7588	Early April.
+A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*
1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KAEMER, LONDON."

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906. THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,683	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combes	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2655	Birch	19th Oct.
* KAISER	3791	von Holdt	2nd "
REICHSTAG	2955	Kopplestatter	16th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1906.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

To avoid disappointments send your parcels per "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."
Shipments leave Bombay for—
XMAS, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and NEW YEAR December 1st, 8th and 15th.
Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.
Parcels delivered *free* to address at low rates.
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Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lioayang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.
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ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.
25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S NO. 1, SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.
RESTAURANT.
UP-TO-DATE, FITTED UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS.
BREAKFAST, TIFFINS AND DINNERS DAILY
CHOICEST WINES AND SPIRITS
SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE.
ICES! ICES! ICES!
CAKES. PASTRY.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.
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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
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D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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In ordering two more of your EXTINGUISHERS, I am pleased to inform you of the great service they were to us on the 25th of this month as undoubtedly without them, the whole of our business premises would have been burnt down.
The chief Factor, in our fire was oil, which unfortunately was set alight, and one whole room was in two minutes full of flame, and, without further aid, men who had no experience of fire put it out
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(signed) HARRY TAYLOR.
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SATURDAY 20TH OCTOBER.

"SIGN OF THE CROSS."

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA, 1906.

THE TIME for receiving Applications from intending Exhibitors has been extended up to 15th of November, 1906. Exhibits will be received in the Exhibition Grounds from the 1st to 7th of December. Mofussil Exhibitors are requested to forward their Exhibits in time to reach Calcutta within the time specified.

J. CHAUDHURY,
Hony. Secretary,
62, BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholder of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on Thursday, the 1st November, 1906, at 3-30 p. m, Standard time, to transact the following business:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Auditors' Balance sheets and profit and loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1906.

To declare a Dividend.

To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Purshotumdas Thakurdas as Director.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th October, 1906.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd October, to THURSDAY, the 1st November, 1906 (both days inclusive.)

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half Year ending 30th June 1906, at Rs. 125 per each whole share and Rs. 31-4 per each quarter share (Free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered share-holders of the above Company, on and after MONDAY the 29th October 1906, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) to those share-holders whose names appear in the Company's register on 27th October 1906, on production of Share Certificate at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board of Director,

મુલજી જેઠાની મુ૦,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

16th October, 1906.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 27th October 1906, back days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Including Indian Midland Section).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1906, for the SUPPLY of the articles noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1907:—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B or C) and a Deposit of Rupees One thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
PAREL, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

This Advertisement is in supersession of that part of the advertisements which appeared in the issues of this Paper, on 18th to 25th July, which refers to 5,80,000 Sleepers.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 5,80,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, delivery to begin by 1st April 1907, and to be completed by 31st December, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine (9) feet six (6) inches long, ten (10) inches wide and five (5) inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber:—

INDIAN.—Sal, deodar or Burmese Pingado.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Hill grown Jarrah.
NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mixed Hardwoods.
QUEENSLAND.—Mixed Hardwoods.
TASMANIAN.—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each class of Timber when more than one class is offered; and to quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be for the whole or for any portion of the contract.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification s.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery c. i. f. ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railway before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and price quoted should include delivery into trucks at that Station after having been passed by an Engineer Officer on the N. W. Railway.

Tender should be return duly filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, superscribed "Tender for sleepers required by the N. W. Railway" at Calcutta by MONDAY, 3rd December 1906, on which date these will be opened at 12 noon.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be had from the Chief Store-keeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 100 which will be treated as earnest money and returned to tenderers after the award of contracts.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
FERRE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
19, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

The Corporation of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council given under Section 128 of Act III (B. C.) of 1899, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 9,00,000 (NINE LAKHS) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.

2. The Debentures will have a Currency of (30) thirty years from the 31st December 1906, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable on the 31st December and on the 30th June each year.

3. The form of the Debentures will be that given in the Sixth Schedule of Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500 and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 9,00,000 will be received by the Offg. Secretary to the Corporation, up to noon (local time) on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1906.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Offg. Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1906-07."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes or Cheques, for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount Tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted, the earnest-deposit, when made in Currency notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount Tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the Tender, provided that the whole amount Tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no Debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest-deposit so long as the entire amount of the Tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest-deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest-deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest-deposit shall be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a Tender is made must be specified in Rupees, or Rupees and annas: but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—

Instalment I—As near as possible to 1/3 payable on 23rd November, 1906.
Instalment II—As near as possible to 1/3 payable on 7th December, 1906.
Instalment III—As near as possible to 1/3 payable on 21st December, 1906,
(Earnest-deposit is taken into account, if in Currency-notes or Cheque only in connection with the third instalment.)

12. Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th December 1906.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, *a pro rata* allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Finance Special Committee of the Corporation, at 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1906, at the Municipal Office,

P. N. MOOKERJEE,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation,
MUNICIPAL OFFICE:
CALCUTTA, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

(N. B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent, Debenture Loan for 1906-07 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest-deposit.

(Signed).....
Address.....
Dated .....1906.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Hansa Line Steamer "ARGENFELS," from BREMEN, HAMBURG, ANTWERP are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Princes Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers,
BOMBAY, 18th OCTOBER, 1906.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Carnegy Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood made to order household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Read and Barton oval dining table, and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawingroom, suites new design cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one handsome sweet-toned semi-grand piano by Kaps, glass door book cases, revolving top office table, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one iron fire proof, English safe with stand, newly design single and double wooden bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, copper utensils, baba garry and tricycle, a collection of choice and rareplants in tubs and pots, etc. etc., the property of Lt. L. S. Fenton.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in good order,
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey crab, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 19th OCTOBER, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY the 22nd instant at 3 P.M. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, under instructions from Messrs. H. M. Sidick and Co., and on account and at the risk of MR. F. Finkelstein, the undermentioned jewellery consisting of:—

1 Pair diamond screw ear-rings.
1 Pair diamond ear-rings with pearls.
1 Diamond ring with 7 stones.
1 Diamond ring with 3 stones.
1 Diamond ring with 7 stones.
2 Marquis rings with turquoises.
1 Ring with large opal.
1 Pair gold bracelets with 5 diamonds in each.
1 Gold gent's repeater watch.
1 Gold ladies' watch with monogram,
1 Gold chain bracelet.
2 Gold chain brooches.
The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almyrah, chest of drawers, large writing desk, etc.
1 "Moya" typewriter in perfect working order.
1 Chubb's safe on stand, 28 by 22 by 21 inches,

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass front double seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 19th OCTOBER, 1906.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES.

We have a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS also of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

MINERAL WATERS

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LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-know Eng Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

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sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Platedware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BIRSLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. B. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 3/8	=	— 2/16
3 per cent. Rentes	95 3/4	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/2	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 13/16	=	— 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 3/8	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	32 3/16	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	65 7/8	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·23	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·40	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·84 1-2	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	5 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/4 „	=	„
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/2 „	=	„
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 „	=	„
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4 „	=	„
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 3-8	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	3 3-8	=	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £350,000.
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs. 31·30	were allotted to	Calcutta.	
Rs. 29·70	do	Bombay.	
Rs. ·10	do	Madras.	
32·10			

At 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 25 per cent. average rate 1593.
Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 12·20	were allotted to	Calcutta.	
Rs. 12·70	do	Bombay.	
Rs. Nil	do	Madras.	
27·90			

At 1s. 4 1-16d.
Minimum rate received 25 per cent. average rate 16·26
Total amount sold during week Rs. 1,02,70,000
Amount to be allotted next week „ 80,00,000

SUGAR—German granulated double bags c.f. India 12 Nov.-Dec. sellers quiet.
METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 112-10-0 + £2-10
Yellow metal 9d.
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-4-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-2-6
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-7-6
WHEAT—Steady
RAPESEED—
Brown 34 1/2 + 1/4 Oct-Nov. sellers quiet but steady.
LINSEED—Quiet but steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/4
IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed			easier
Best Indian			quiet
Manchester			firm
Total Sales			5,000
Spot			6·34 — 20
Surplus F. G. F. Brown			9 2-4
Sold on speculation and for Export			500
Imports			43,000
Futures closed			steady
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·6	6·01	6·00	
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	
6·02	6·03	6·03	
plus 3	plus 2	plus 2	
Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July	
6·07	6·08	6·10	
plus 3	plus 3	plus 4	
Receipts at U. S. Ports			45,000
Do. last year			38,000
Exports to Great Britain			7,000
Do. do. Continent		Eastern	2,000
IN NEW YORK—			
Spot			11·25
Futures, month of Dec			11·09½ *
Do. month of March			11·19

* Declined owing to weak cables and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot			11 3/8
Futures, month of Dec			11·19—4
Do. month of Jan			11·17—5
Tone at close			steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th Oct.

Cotton	..	..	..	624 bales.
Wheat	..	..	..	10,165 cwts.
Linseed	..	..	..	3,108 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	..	..	..	375 do
Gingellyseed	..	..	..	2,141 do
Poppyseed	..	..	..	312 do
Groundnuts	..	..	..	95 do
Castorseed	..	..	..	2,704 do
Rice	..	..	..	5,702 do
Myrabolams	..	..	..	18 do
Cottonseed	..	..	..	1,416 do
Mowrasseed	..	..	..	3 do
Gram	..	..	..	2,338 do
Jowar	..	..	..	17 do
Maize	..	..	..	128 do

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.
COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	209
Do. fine	Dec.	„	207
Do. fine	Jan.	„	207
M G Dhamangaon fine	„	„	232
M G Nagpur fine	„	„	236
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„	209
Do. Fine	„	„	216
M G K A fine	„	„	223
H G Bengals fully good	„	„	187 1/2
M G Broach good	Mar.	„	248
Do. fine	Mar.	„	267

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone			steady.
Estimated sales			8,000 bales.
Imports			7,000
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·03	5·99	5·98	
—2	—2	—2	
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl.	
6·01	6·02	6·04	
—1	—1	—1	
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	
6·06	6·07	6·08	
—1	—1	—2	

COTTON.—The market is slightly easier. The following are closing quotations.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Special Cablegram to-day 18th October :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	2s. 6d.	£0 0 9	premium
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 6 3	£1 8 9
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 11 0	£0 12 0
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 1 3	£0 2 0
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	2s. 6d.	£0 2 0	£0 2 0
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£2 3 9	£2 6 3
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 6 0	£1 8 0
G. F. of Mysore	£1	17s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 2 3	£0 3 6
G. F. of Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 19 0	£1 0 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 14 3	£2 16 9
Ind. Mines Dev	5s.	2s. 6d.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Kempinkote New	5s.	5s.	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£6 3 9	£6 7 6
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 6
Mysore West	£1	15s.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	10s.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 9	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 13 9	£0 14 0
Road Block	£1	10s.	£0 3 6	£1 4 6
Sangli (New)	£1	14s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 6
Topuldodi		10s.	£0 7 3	£0 8 3

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada		0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	16
Wahar Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	6	7	110
Total plague deaths to date	133,849		
Same date last year	2	1	82

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

HILL—ALLEN—October 15, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. C. H. Barlow, Walter, Ernest Hill second son of Colonel P. E. Hill R. A. (retired) to Eileen, elder daughter of Robert Allen, M. A., B. L., Coolgreen House, Rushbrooke, Co. Cork.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ROBIN—PENHERO—October 9, at Calcutta, Joseph George Robin to Agnes Genevieve, younger daughter of Richard Penhero.

DEATH.

LACKERSTEEN—October 14, at Calcutta, Austin Stanislaus, son of the late Count John Lackersteen, (Merchant, Calcutta, aged 43 years 11 months and 17 days.—R. I. P.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

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12 As. per pot.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE CHEMISTS,

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. ; Sun sets, 5h. 35m. ; High water, 0-3a. ; Low water, 5-41m., 5-56a.

P. and O. s. s. "Oriental," with English mails of 5th inst., due to arrive at 10 a. m.

Vacation sitting of Insolvency Court, High Court, 11-30 a.m.

UNVEILING CEREMONY AT THE LUSO-INDIANO.—To-morrow the 20th instant at 7 p. m., at the Real Institute Luso-Indiano, Agiary Street, Cavel, the portrait of the late Dr. J A. D'Gama, presented to the Institute by the Goan Community, will be unveiled. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar has kindly consented to preside.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE PRINCE FROM BOMBAY.—A number of Maratha gentlemen, including the Chief of Jhat, Shrimant Bala Saheb Gaikwar and Shrimant Aba Saheb Satam Shirgaonker were present at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon to see His Highness the Maharaja Shri Shahuchatrapati of Kolhapur off to his Native State.

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION LECTURES SERIES.—There will be no lecture on behalf of the Association on next Saturday. The remaining two Lectures of the series, one by Mr. D. E. Wacha on "Primary Education," and the other by Mr. C. V. Vaidya on "The Ideal of a National University for India" will be delivered at the Presidency Association Rooms at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday, 27th October and 3rd November respectively.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Sir Edmund Cox, Bart., Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. G. H. White, First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, is allowed furlough for nine months in continuation of privilege leave for three months.

Mr. L. H. Spence, First Grade Superintendent of Police, is to be First Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, taking rank next below Mr. M. Kennedy on the list of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Second Grade Superintendent of Police, to be Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, taking rank next below Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart., and continuing to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, pending further orders.

The Honourable Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E., I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for eleven months.

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., on return to duty, will act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce, vice the Honourable Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.I.E., I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to the Reverend Francis B. Sandberg, Chaplain of Hyderabad Sind, has been extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India by three months.

Mr. J. A. McIver is to be Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Annual Inspection.

Major-General A. A. Pearson, C. B., Inspector General of Volunteers in India, inspected the Bombay Volunteer Artillery at Middle Ground Fort, yesterday morning. About 50 non-commissioned officers and men turned out, under Col. L. P. Russell. The other officers present on parade were Major J. W. M. Hawes, Captain R. W. R. Pennington, and Lieutenants C. G. Nomico, Boyed, B. Triggs and F. C. Jenkin, the Adjutant. The men paraded at the Apollo Bunder pavillion at 7-30 a. m., and they were then conveyed to the Middle Ground Fort in an Indian Marine Launch. On arrival there they manned 2·6 inch gun, and several drill rounds were gone through to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer. Before leaving he expressed his satisfaction to Col Russell as to the efficiency of the work performed by the men. They then returned ashore at about 9-45 a. m.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge, under the Command of Captain G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 8th instant and called at Madrds, on the 13th instant. She brought the following details, Captain Lysons, Kings Own Lieutenant Milne, Devons, 2nd St. Calcutta—East Yorks, Captain Wilmot R. A. M. C., Conductor Mrs. Green and 4 children, Ordnance Department Band-Master Tyrall-King's own Surgeon, Major Mc. Reynolas wife and, children, East Yorks, 249 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 women, and 15 children. The details were transhipped on board the Transport Dongola for conveyance to England.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Second Day.

On an ideal afternoon the second day of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports took place on the Marine Lines Maidan. There was a capital attendance present amongst which it was pleasant to note there was a good smattering of the gentler sex and all took a very keen interest in the proceedings. The events went off admirably with good entries and, as a whole, the performers did most creditably.

Individual Tent-pegging was the first even on the card and this called for a very large number of entrants from which the following were placed in order :—

E L Ralli 1
L Barraclough 2
E C Griffin 3

Others were Captain Nash, D. N. Wilson, L. N. Savile, W. E. Crum, Captains MacKie and Crosse, W. G. Palmer, A. H. Froom, E. V. Watson, J. F. Parkin and H. W. G. Meikle.

The Jumping Competition for Horses followed and this also called for a number of triers and the form was considerably above the average Crum jumping each jump solidly whereas Stileman ran him close and would have won had he taken the first better. They came out as follows :—

W E Crum 1
C G Stileman 2
P R Cadell 3

Others :—P. L. Franks, T. L. Roberts, F. M. Webb H. G. Busch, D. N. Graham, D. N. Brand, and J. F. Parkin.

Section Tent-pegging found four quartets to compete and the Bombay Light Horse Pony Troupe won pretty easily with a close thing between the Horse Troupe and 113th Infantry. There were two runs, one in line and one in Echelon, being placed as follows :—

1. Bombay Light Horse Pony Troop.—W E Crum, L Barraclough, L H Savile, D N Wilson.
2. Bombay Light Horse.—F R Hill, E M Webb A D Shanks, D H Brand,
3. The 113th Infantry.—Maj F L Lloyd-Jones, B H Adler, J F Parkin, W G Palmer.
4. The Wanderers.—Capt F P Mackie, E C Griffin, E L Ralli, D N Graham,

Cutting the Turk's Head and Tilting the Ring was next and proved a pretty difficult task, several touched the ring after cutting the head and Nash, Crum, Mackie and Griffin were asked to go again with the following ultimate result :—

Capt. F. P. Mackie 1
W. E. Crum 2
E. C. Griffin 3

The fifth event was the Victoria Cross Race.

Competitors to gallop up to xareba and rescue dummy figure. First home with dummy to win.

The first in each heat will ride in the final, four heats.

The first heat provided a great finish, Savile got off first but Barraclough gave chase and won an exciting race by half a length. In the second Crum got away first with a good bad and looked sure to win but did not notice Mackie giving class and in the end the latter won by less than a length. The third saw Watson win by about thirty lengths followed by Palmer and Beale and Graham won the fourth as Parkin and Blair took the jump and had a tight finish the former being second, Carter and Hope's mounts refused the jump going.

The final was desperate. Watson and Graham mounted with their dummies first and the latter looked like leading over the jump but Watson crossed him badly. A length or more to the bad, Graham gave chase and a stirring race was seen to the end but Sally can move and Watson lasted it out by half a length at the most. Mackie followed about three lengths off with Barraclough forth as third.

It was a wise plan to have the Pony Scurry Handicap before dark. The conditions were :—For all Ponies 14-1 and under that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over, and that have competed but not necessarily raced at the Sports during the season. Distance Handicap. Catch weights over 11st.

The race proved a very close one Pepper with a long start held it to near home from Peter till Blair was seen to be coming very fast along the rails and seemed a certainty, Barraclough however had Bucentaur full of running and, bringing him along finely without the whip, won a very tight finish by half a length. Pepper a length off the order being :—Mr L Barraclough's Bucentaur (40 yds).....Owner 1
Mr H Blair's Jungle (70 yds) !.....Owner 2
Capt W D A Keys' Pepper (70 yds) !.....Owner 3

Also ran :—Florican (30 yds) Old Boy (15 yds) Red Mullet (35 yds) Peter (70 yds) Lady Bay (Scratch) Bacchus (30 yds) Inspiration (30 yds) Talib (30 yds) Talisman (25 yds.)

There was a lottery on the race which amounted to Rs. 892.

a capital race was seen in the next the Affinity Race, carrying Tennis Ball on Racquet. Lady and gentleman ride together, the former carrying a tennis racquet with ball upon it. Should the lady lose the ball, the gentleman must dismount and replace it on the racquet, repeating this as often as necessary until the course is completed. First pair home to win. Competitors will please provide their own racquets.

Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Crum started and after completing the course were well together at the finish. In her endeavours to catch Mrs. Nash who was leading, Mrs. Crum dropped the ball as did Mrs. Boyd and both had to go back results :—

Mrs. Nash (with Capt Nash) 1
Mrs. Boyd (with Mr. Meikle) 2
Mrs. Crum (with Mr. Crum) 3

The time was just nicely judged and the Chattie Race brought the meeting to anend before 6·30 p.m., Entries were good with the result that three heats had to be run, the conditions being :—

Competitors to ride given course, carrying stick to where chatties are placed on the ground. Chatties to be picked up at end of stick without dismounting. Any competitor may break another competitor's chattie while it is being carried.

The first and second in each heat will ride in the final. Crum beat Carter in the first heat, Mackie beat Palmer in the second and Beale beat Griffin in the third. The trick seemed obviously to be to dig the stick through the bottom of the Chattie and pick it up by that way but Beale had his whole after winning the final. He came in a very easy first, second likewise in the following order :—

Beale 1
Griffin 2
Carter 3
Crum 4

All we ask for is as much fun again on Saturday.

RACING NOTES.

The last but two of the extras, unless there be an extra extra, was much the same as mid-week fixtures usually are. It being the Devali Holidays though, one felt justified in expecting a large crowd but this was unfortunately far from the case and the racing, too, was poor. Starting with two odd-on winners and another which was almost impossible to back at the end of the day, punters nevertheless had a bad time, the other three being pretty bad upsets. Poor Tommy Melsom's luck has dogged him right through the season and with a full programme before him he was doomed to be a spectator after the first race. His instructions were to remind Darin that this was no time for sleeping on the way to the post so tackled him up and took a pipe-opener between the bend and half mile. Here he appeared to be pulling up but, taking a mad fit into his head, Darin took hold of the bit and made off towards Wanowrie. The going here is dangerous and, on rising out of a clip opposite the Infantry Mess, he fell bringing Tommy down and rising again, went on alone. On Melsom returning he was found to have put the finger joints on his left hand out and strained his wrist. It was out of the question to ride again but we hope to see him very soon feeling none the worse. In the race itself Mistake was left by about twenty lengths and as I surmised, Poniard made his own running from Napoleon and won cantering, My Fancy, Oriental, scratched for the Lanowli Handicap and ten to one bar two was laid, these being Mint at odds on and Osborne in a field of half a dozen Osborne and Mishall did the pace-making till Bandit drew up and we were glad to see Mint improve his position from last. So fast did he come that he went to the front at the distance and won with a few pounds to spare. Osborne seemed none to keen on leading Bandit for a place, both realising that first place was lost. The R. R. S, stable was in great demnad throughout and for the Nursery H'cap Scimitar was installed a warm favourite though Nagashi was to be feared on the last running. After a moment's doubt between the two, the top weight drew out with the lead and the race was practically a match. Scimitar shook three of them off in the straight but Shanwar would not give in and, on getting on terms a furrong from home, Jimmy lifted him over after an exciting finish. This put the snuffer on my second fancy but had the riders been reversed the result may have followed suit as though Williams is an admiral judge of pace he is not within eight pounds of Jimmy Robinson at a finish.

A more extraordinary race than the Kirkee H'cap, as far as the ring went, would be hard to find. I was not the only one to fancy Mcoub Pasha and he immediately fell to level money, Mukhool and Little Gallant finding friends for places and the latter some for a win but lengthened again to eights. As they were going to the post, however, there was a tremendous rush on Vasco who eventually went out practically an even favourite with his stable-companion at 2 to 1 against. Wait-A-While and Little Gallant made most of the running, then Hadhur seemed to be going very easy but Makhool wore him out and looked all over a winner. Little Taylor, however, rode a very nice and patient race and, coming throuh at the right place ; won looking round on Young Kohincor Moonib Pasha is a peculiar pony ; he made a desperate attempt to quit the course and never came till very late when he just missed a place under the judge's box beating Little Gallant. This pony we scarcely considered good enough but he ran well and had the whip been brought out earlier than two leng ths from the post he would certainly have placed and might have made the winner shift.

Fifth on the card was a splendid betting race, Sherali first was the call till a run on Sabah sent him to evens and then Caravan's friends came in, letting Sabah out to twos and himself widdling to threes. Williams is fond of waiting in front and Sherali's supporters rejoiced till Sabah came up at the bend, but he too lived short as Sabig then came along and had them all beat. He sailed past Sherali on the rails and then smothered Sabah and was pulling up by the post. Settler came fast but late and got his place. A wild dash was made down the Grand Stand steps by a "fezzed" figure and that Sabig was not allowed to run loose was fully explained by the broad gain he wore as he led the black in. The two Ss have my thanks for running 1-2 at nice odds according to my prognostications ! The field for the Loser's Plate was five when I gave Rustile a good thing' but it dwindled to three and the board read 6 to 1 on Rustile, sixes against Applause and Hermitage! Needless to say all was over bar the shouting—and there wasn't much of that ! Rustile won easy with Applause, who got away poorly, making the back he looks of Hermitage, and catching his stable companion surprisingly fast at the finish !

REX.

SECUNDERABAD SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 18.

The 9th Division Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament.

The match between the 20th Deccan Horse and the 26th P. W. O. Cavalry was played on the Hussars ground and resulted in a good win for the latter by 8 goals and 4 subsidiaries to 3 goals and one subsidiary. The play throughout was moderately good, and Mr. Griffiths for the 26th and Mr. Worgan for the 20th Deccan played about the best.

Owing to this game being postponed from Monday through heavy rain, very little notice was given, and hence the attendance was small.

Teams—26th Cavalry :—Mr. Chaytor, Captain Popham, Mr. Griffith and Mr. Moir-back.

20th Deccan Horse.—Naick Siddi Ali Kumer, Mr Ley, Mr. Worgan, Duffadar Abdur Mir Khan,

Major England and Captain Stopford umpired.

The final between the 26th Cavalry and the 13th Hussars will be played to-day. The All-India Wrestling Tournament had to be postponed again owing to more heavy rain, but the following events were decided yesterday, some being fought off in the afternoon.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Scorani Pausi of the 21st Pioneers beat Harbhjan Singh of the 99th Deccan.

Aloji Baksh of the 87th Punjabis, scratched to Dabarya Pillai of the 88th Carnatic.

Nander Goonjab of the 104th Infantry beat Pali Singh of the 20th Deccan Horse.

Abba Sorossi of the 114th Infantry beat Mir Karant Ali of the 20th Deccan Horse.

Ram Singh of the 82nd Punjabis beat Hakim Singh of the 97th Infantry.

Ghagat Singh of the 76th Punjabis beat Gurbachan Singh of the 25th Punjabis.

Sheik Abdulla of the 88th Infantry beat Daserat Singh of the 2nd Q. O. Rajputs.

Nandeo Goonjab of the 114th Infantry beat Sooran Pausi of the 121st Pioneers.

Dabaraga Pillai of the 88th Infantry beat Abba Saroosi of the 124th Infantry. Ghagat Singh of the 76th Punjabis beat Gabachar Singh of the 25th Punjabis.

Sheik Abdullah of the 88th Infantry beat Deserat Singh of the 23rd Rajputs.

Nandeo Gusar of the 114th Infantry beat Shaik Abdullah of the 88th Infantry.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Mahomed Baksh of the 113th Infantry beat Sakaram Yadu of the 121st Pioneers.

Mahomed Baksh of the 87th Punjabis beat Bhog Singh of the 25th Punjabis.

Fakir Ahmed of the 88th Infantry beat Sakhu Singh of the 96th Infantry. Radho Scireth of the 114th Infantry beat Phusan Singh of the 20th Deccan Horse.

Kalie Khan of the 113th Infantry beat Kalie Khan of the 121st Pioneers.

Deosi of the 82nd Punjabis beat Bagh Ali of the 109th Infantry. Malla Singh of the 76th Punjabis beat Santa Singh of the 25th Punjabis.

Baghmon Singh of the 76th Punjabis beat Chaldeo Singh of the 2nd Rajputs.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Harman Singh of the 82nd Punjabis beat Lal Din of the 87th Punjabis. Mahomed Khan of the 25th Punjabis beat Kesur Singh of the 76th Punjabis.

Sagar Singh of the 2nd Rajputs beat Mivloo of the 97th Infantry.

Manna Singh of the 4th Rajputs beat Deyoki Singh of the 2nd Rajputs.

Harnam Singh of the 25th Punjabis beat Ghote Singh of the 97th Infantry.

Deleeb Singh of the 76th Punjabis beat Mahomed Khan of the 25th Punjabis.

Sangor Singh of the 2nd Rajputs beat Molloi of the 97th Infantry.

Manna Singh of the 4th Rajputs beat Deyoki Singh of the 2nd Rajputs.

Mahomed Khan of the 25th Punjabis beat Sagar Singh of the 2nd Rajputs.

POONA RACES.

Horses to Run on Saturday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 18.

The following are the Handicaps for the Eleventh Extra Meeting on Saturday.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE—One mile.—Testwood 9st, 6lbs ; Apology 8st 12lbs; Admiral Crichton 8st 10lbs ; Balayeuse 8st 5lbs ; Resident 6st 13lbs.

Top weight, not accepting weights, to be raised three lbs.

NEW COMERS' HANDICAP—Seven furlongs.—Dublin 9st 12lbs ; Multiform 8st 9lbs ; Sadie 8st 6lbs ; Wadi 7st 13lbs ; Swordsman 7st 6lbs ; Darin 7st 5lbs ; Manar 7st 4lbs; Archer 7st ; Remembrance 6st 10lbs ; Marvellous 6st ; Adham 6st 8lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights, to be raised four lbs.

THE KHANDALLA HANDICAP—One mile. Bendigo 9st 13lbs ; Ajax 9st 7lbs ; Mooreed 8st 10lbs ; Peculiar 8st 8lbs ; False Start 8st 6lbs ; Young Kohinoor 8st 5lbs ; Oriental 8st 1lb ; Rummah 7st 13lbs ; Makhool 7st 9lbs ; Panala II 7st 5lbs ; King Cobweb 7st.,

Top weights, not accepting weights, to be raised three lbs.

AUCTION PLATE—Five furlongs.—Sabig 8st 4lbs ; Whiteface 8st 1lb ; Advocate-General 8st 1lb ; Court Martial 7st 12lbs ; Napoleon 7st 9lbs ; Poniard 7st 6lb ; My Mistake 7st 6lbs ; Durvan 7st 5lbs ; Zurriff 7st 3lbs.

THE CLUB PLATE—Six furlongs.—Mishall 10st 13lbs ; Milo 10st 6lbs ; Honey 9st 9lbs : Musket 9st 9lbs.

SMALL ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE—Half mile.—(first division),—Burhan 8st 11lbs ; Nero 8st 5lbs Kashmir 8st 5lbs ; Lama 7st 13lbs ; Silver Stream 7st 7lbs ; Mudlool 7st 7lbs ; Fangh-a-Ballagh 7st 1lb ; Colonel 6st 12lbs.

SMALL ARAB CONSOLATION.—(Second division).—Raol 9st ; Retreat 8st 11lbs ; Cardiff 8st 11lbs ; Durvan 8st 8lbs ; Royal Red 7st 13lbs ; Gaucho 7st 13lbs ; Angler 7st 10lbs ; Salbook 7st 7lbs ; Shabib 7st 7lbs.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 18.

Fairly full attendance assembled on the course in very fine weather and a very attractive card was present, out of which some good racing was anticipated. But this expectation was in a measure marred by numerous scratchings and thus we had very small fields all through the afternoon and in most cases the winners stood out conspicuously, yet strangely the public displayed reluctance to support these though the odds asked were far from unreasonable when one fall in that hollow manner, especially the first three races, were won. It is a pity an extra race was not made up to rescue the proceedings from comparative tameness. However it is hoped Colonel Mayne who is present will put a different completion on the affairs by bringing the various candidates on better terms and securing bigger fields on Saturday. I would like to sound a note of warning in connection with the Jubbulpore races. With their very large entries the executive there have refused the services of official handicappers and prefer to let an amateur try his hand in dealing with the animals that will be gathered there from all points :—The following are the details :—

THE NOVICE PLATE.

Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Matin Bell 10st 2lbs Southall 1
Thakore Iripal Singh's Silver Bell 10st 8lbs Evans 2
Lalla Radha Mohun's Naughty Girl 7st 11lbs Stuffy 3.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Matin-Bell, 2 to 1 against each of the others.

The Race :—Silver at once came to the front and led from Naughty-Girl with Matin Bell lying in the rear till from the distance the last named came up to the leader and, holding her safe, won in a canter by one and three quarter lengths ; three quarters of a length between second and third. Time—53 secs.

THE NOVICE ARAB PLATE.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mooslat 8st 3lbs Southall 1
Thakore Sripal Singh's Nusrat 9st 4lbs Evans 2
C Murray's German-Gold 8st 12lbs ..... Reyes 3

Also ran :—Japan 8st 3lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Mooslat, 4 to 1 against German-Gold, 6 to 1 Nusrat, and 10 to 1 Japan.

The Race :—Soon after the start Nusrat came to the front and held the lead from Mooslat who waited on him till near the rails when he came away an easy winner by two lengths between second and third. Time—55 2-5secs.

THE DESERT PLATE.

Thakore Buldeosingh's Hazard 9st 6lbs..... G. Morrison 1
Colonel Leake's Rusia 8st ..... Southall 2

Betting—7 to 2 on Hazard, 3 to 1 against Rusia.

The Race :—Hazard at once settled down with a lead and cantering in front the whole way he won by ten lengths. Time 1m, 11 secs.

TH'S MAIDEN PLATE.

Butler's the Butler 7st 5lbs carried 7st 9lbs Barrett 1
Captain Jeffrey's Koorlong 9st 7lbs Mr Steele..... 2
Lalla Radha Mohun's Black Prince 7st 4lbs Stuffy 3

Betting.—5 to 4 on Koorlong, evens The Butler 4 to 1 against Black Prince.

The Race :—Koorlong showed out from the start for a brief space then was joined by the battle and the pair raced level to the distance where Koorlong was in difficulties and The Butler drawing away won easily by a length, four lengths between send and third. Time—1m. 7 2-5secs.

THE LAWN PLATE.

Ramshaw's Girgistan 9st 10lbs ..... Barrett 1
C Murray's Sahoon 8st 7lbs ..... Reyes 2
Captain Jeffrey's Majidi 9st 9lbs ..... Mr Steel 3

Betting :—6 to 4 on Girgistan, 3 to 1 against Sahoon, 4 to 1 Nijidi.

The Race :—The three raced abreast to the quarter mile where Nijidi fell back and the other two made a good race side by side till in front of the stand Sahoon compounded and Girgistan won by half a length. Three and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 2 secs.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°₀° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1906.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

REMARKABLE progress in the Indian Telegraph Department is shown in the report for the past year. In 1854-5 there were 3,255 miles of line and the wire including cable measured 3,314 miles. On the line were 48 offices, the total of paid messages was valued at Rs. 64,810. In 1905-06 the line measured 64,730 miles, line with cable 243,840, there were 280 departmental offices and 2,029 combined with Post offices. The messages numbered 10,461,117 of the value of Rs. 92,46,352. Press messages which began to be sent in 1874 and numbered 4,206 of the value of Rs. 17,820, in 1905-06 had increased to 51,805 of the value of Rs. 1,58,322. In the past year the working of the Department resulted in a surplus of over thirty-two lakhs of rupees though the working expenses were increased by close upon eight lakhs. While the number of telegrams during the past twelve months increased by upwards of fifteen per cent their value showed an increase of 5·20 per cent only. The value of State telegrams decreased but that of private telegrams increased by over four and a half lakhs of rupees. The small rise in value of all messages was due to the reduction of price. We find that at the close of the year there were 6,723 telegraph offices in India and Burma open for paid telegrams, usually 280 departmental, 2,029 combined, 4,403 railway and eleven canal offices as compared with an aggregate of 6,481 for the previous year, made up of 272 departmental, 1,917 combined, 4,281 railway and eleven canal offices. The system maintained by the Telegraph Department was augmented during the year by a net increase of 2,699 miles of line and 15,811 miles of wire, including cable and at its close comprised 64,383 miles of line and 243,560 miles of wire. These figures are computed according to the custom hitherto in force, of including in the line mileage length of the aerial line only and in the wire mileage the miles of aerial wire *plus* the aggregate length of cables, irrespective of the number of conductors contained in them. Now that several cables with a large number of conductors have been introduced it has been considered necessary to alter this procedure and from this year the line mileage will be made to include the mileage of aerial line *plus* the mileage of cable and the wire mileage will include the miles of aerial wire *plus* the mileage of the conductors in the cable. According to this computation it is as well to say, to save confusion, that there were maintained by the Department on the 31st March last, 64,730 miles of line and 243,840 miles of wire. Of the latter 78,862 miles were used by railways, 51,196 miles by canals, 6,290 worked in connection with telephone exchanges and private lines and 153,492 miles for departmental purposes.

The chief events of the year in the Department were the Royal visit and the Kangra and Kulu earthquake. The former necessitated the despatch of an enormous number of press messages—that is to say at the outset, for after a while the British public lost interest in the incidents of the tour and the special correspondents' despatches ceased or dwindled down so low as to be almost imperceptible. The largest number of words tendered on any one day during the tour was on the 20th December at Gwalior when 43,432 were transmitted by the several correspondents. Wireless telegrams were transmitted between the land, the fleet, the "Renown," "Terrible" and "Hyacinth" to the extent of 2,953 words. The greatest distance at which communication was maintained was two hundred miles from Diamond Island with the "Hyacinth" and 280 miles with the "Terrible": the latter vessel reporting that she was able to read signals from Port Blair at a distance of about three hundred miles. The references to the Royal visit over, the Department tells us of its experiences in the earthquake. It is recorded that considering the great loss of life and property caused by the earthquake of the 4th April early in the official year in the Kangra and Kulu districts, the telegraph line, which does not always follow the road but takes the shortest convenient route, escaped with comparatively little damage. Owing however to the serious destruction of roads and bridges and the consequent difficulty in pushing forward working parties with the necessary stores and provisions the repairs occupied a longer time than they would have done under normal conditions. In about 190 miles of line, 239 posts including a few terminals, were either broken, knocked down or tilted over, 135 miles of wire in the aggregate were lying on the ground, broken in several places and other minor damage done. The telegraph office buildings and instruments shared in the general destruction, but happily only one postmaster, who had charge of a combined office was killed. The affected districts were cut off from the world and it was not possible for them to communicate with the nearest towns as to the assistance they were in need of.

Reference to various sections of the report reveals the fact that 43,871 inland press telegrams were sent during the year, containing 16,673,509 words, as against 10,024 of 14,045,940 words in the previous year. The receipts from such telegrams increased by almost 25 per cent, in consequence, chiefly of the movements of the Royal visitors. Foreign Press traffic amounted to 7,934 telegrams containing 589,437 words as compared with 8,082 telegrams and 651,947 words. The Indian share of the value was something over forty-one thousand rupees. In private telegrams the percentage in the number of deferred messages continues to increase, while that of ordinary messages is decreasing; indeed, it is a question whether the class would not advantageously be abolished and only recognised for private messages as is already supposed to be the case with press messages. In the section of the report referring to communication with foreign countries we find that interruptions have increased. Communication with Europe *via* Suez was maintained uninterruptedly throughout the year. The Teheran route was interrupted for 513 hours against 82 in the previous year, the greater number of interruptions on this route having occurred between Tiflis and Kertch. One of these which lasted from the 9th to the 20th January and covered a period of 263 hours, was due to the strike of the telegraph operators in Russia and to the destruction of the telegraph line by revolutionists. The Turkish route was interrupted for 920 hours as compared with 1,195 hours in the previous year. Interruptions on other transfrontier lines were of trifling importance. It is satisfactory to know that while many improvements have been made both in regard to signalling and the delivery of messages other improvements are under contemplation or have been introduced since the close of the official year. There are now eighty-two offices from which delivery is effected by the cyclist messengers and 122 signallers and auto-clerks have been taught the use of the type-writer. "The progress made," says the report, "justifies the hope that, in the larger offices of India and Burma, it will be possible before very long to send out for delivery type-written telegrams." Since the foregoing was written, the system has been introduced and our experience of those we have already received teaches us that they are not only more easy to read but to understand and for press purposes the type-written message is infinitely superior. It is to be hoped that the system will be extended as rapidly as possible. We may expect that it will, for in every branch of its business the Department appears to be fully alive to the necessity of pressing forward so as to keep the Indian Telegraphs in line with those of England.

BEWARE OF THE "STRAW."

THE Medical Fraternity, in their efforts to keep abreast of this age of change and innovation, seem perpetually on the look-out for new diseases, with which to frighten us into the old ones. Our money, our clothes, our kisses, our beds, our ablutions are all dangerous in one way or another. It is with no surprise, therefore, that we learn that the straw hat of the good old-fashioned "boater" type is dangerous headgear: at least it must be if the headlines, "Straw Hat Headache: Symptoms of a new Disease" which have just caught our eye in the *Indian Lancet*, are true. Having of late suffered much with a prickly sensation about the brows, we at once put it down to the tight-fitting straw. The straw hat is probably less hygienic than the uncomfortable solar topee. The topee is so made as to admit of a good ventilation round the brim but the straw creates a profuse perspiration of the head without allowing any ventilation to mitigate it. The "tip" inside the straw, too, invariably gets very greasy, as it generally touches the top of the head. At the same time the straw is a light, comfortable and modish headgear, and its popularity has never waned with Englishmen. Therefore, dangerous as it may be, it is hardly likely to go out of fashion. And for once we may add that the alarm which the medical paper seeks to produce turns into amusement on reading the article, the headlines of which appear above. For we are told that "Medical men have lately been called to attend upon a peculiar headache accompanied by a tired feeling in the skin of the forehead and temples. At first it was supposed that this was due to the weather, but it is now realised that it is owing to the habit of wearing straw hats. Sufferers describe it as more disturbing than the ailments caused by excessive cycling. The eyes are particularly affected, and physicians have come to the conclusion that this arises from the perpetual effort necessary to keep the hat on in a wind. The eye muscles are strained upwards in the endeavour to ascertain whether the hat is fixed on the head, and the muscles of the forehead are kept wrinkled, and painfully trying in attempting to fix the hat as rigidly on the cranium as is possible. Some of the symptoms are a tendency to walk bent, as if a heavy weight were suspended from the nose, while the eyes show a large white space under the pupil in the effort to gaze upwards at the brim; impossibility of looking at the feet; and a habit of glancing sideways as if in fear of the police. The only palliatives suggested are that a thick strip of flannel should be sewn on the inside of a hat, where it rests on the head, so as to make it fit better, and that straws should never be worn without a cord attached to the coat lapel." We fear the *Indian Lancet* does not usually sport a straw hat. If it did, it would hardly have ventured upon that supremely ridiculous assertion that "the eye-muscles are strained upwards in the endeavour to ascertain whether the hat is fixed on the head." Imagine a man looking upwards to ascertain if his hat is on his head or not! One doesn't look for humour in a medical journal, it is true; it is therefore all the more pleasant to find it there. We shall probably go on wearing straw hats.

BEDLAM AT THE BORI-BUNDER.

WE have before had occasion in these columns to call attention to the organization—or lack of it!—of the vehicular traffic in Bombay. On the last occasion we pointed out the danger of the system of permitting gharrywallas to race for fares on a signal being given for a gharry opposite a rank, and we were gratified to notice that next morning the racing ceased, and on a vehicle being hailed, the first gharry only left the rank, the rest of the vehicles closing up in an orderly manner, and awaiting their turn after the correct London manner. But, alas, the improvement only lasted twenty-four hours, and the old and dangerous system of competing for fares was quickly allowed to again come into vogue. Incidentally we may mention that our note upon this matter immediately drew from a correspondent the reminder that it was the fare-chasing proclivities of the Bombay gharrywalla that was the immediate cause of the death of General Nixon. But not wishing to appear at all censorious in the face of the improvement that followed our admonition to the police. We suppressed our correspondent's letter. The spectacle of several gharrys rushing helter-skelter after a fare forces us to wonder what would happen in Holborn if, when an hotel porter whistles for a cab, three Jehus suddenly whipped up their horses and started off in a mad race through the lines of traffic. Happily the London cabby has a strong sense of British justice in his composition, and he seldom attempts to take an unfair advantage of his brother Jehus. But, difficult as it may be to control the traffic in Bombay with such a small percentage of English police, it seems to us that even the dull-witted Bombay gharrywalla could be forced to "play the game" if drastic measures were taken. However that the present system is thoroughly rotten may be seen by any visitor to the new Gaiety Theatre during a Bandmann season. Unfortunately the road is up about the Theatre entrance, and what with the building materials and earthworks thereabout, and the gharrywallas running riot for fares, the Bori Bunder at midnight is a veritable pandemonium. Instead of the private carriages being properly lined up in one direction, and the four-anna victorias in another, and quiet and orderly direction given by the police, a scene of disorder takes place which must surely be unparalleled anywhere else in the world. This subject is one of general complaint, and something should be done to mitigate it.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Chester Holcomb reviews missionary enterprise in China for which he has great hopes. To speak quite frankly and to the fact, he observes, for many years more unfriendly criticism and complaint of the presence of missionaries and their work in China has been heard from foreigners, either like them, alien residents in the Far East, or at home, than from Chinese officials or people. It has even, he confesses, been customary and the fashion with a certain class, which need not be more particularly described, in speaking of the missionary "to prefix an offensive and condemnatory adjective to the word." Mr. Holcomb says he has heard himself and all other foreigners of every nationality and calling, cursed in most insolent terms for having fastened the opium horror, on the Chinese race and the suggestion made in a paroxysm of anger and hate by some human wreck wrought by the drug, the foreigners "would do well to take away that awful curse before they have the impudence to talk to the Chinese about their Jesus." But apart from crazed and mistaken denunciation, writes Mr. Holcomb, no Chinaman, within his hearing, "has had anything but pleasant words to speak regarding the missionary enterprise as conducted by Americans, in his land." The American "licks creation" even as a missionary then, and Mr. Holcomb no doubt thanks God he is one of them and not as other men, Still Mr. Holcomb cannot deny that the unwise and improper interference of missionaries in affairs connected with their converts, by the assumption of civil rank and authority by missionaries has frequently led to friction. But Mr. Holcomb has hopes, not perhaps for the missionaries of other countries but for his own—that missionary enterprise, American missionary enterprise, in China will play a part in the relations of the United States with that Great Empire of "even greater volume in years to come than it has in the past"—which may well be.

SIR HAROLD STUART, Director of Criminal Investigation Department, left Simla on Wednesday on tour.

THE Telegraph Committee at Simla is now at full working strength, Messrs. Leach and Lees having joined from England.

THE Viceroy's Camp at Agra will be on a large scale, His Excellency entertaining a number of guests, official and private.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Arabia" with the homeward mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Aden at 8-30 p. m. on Wednesday.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Marmora" with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Suez at 7-30 a. m. on Thursday.

THE by-laws of the Belgaum Pioneer Urban Co-operative Credit Society, Limited, registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act (X of 1904), are published.

THE Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay will begin on Monday the 12th November at the following places:—(1) Bombay (2) Poona, (3) Ahmedabad, (4) Belgaum (5) Karachi.

THE Madras Railway Contract does not expire till December 1907, but the question is at present under the consideration of the Government of India who are considering what recommendations they should make to the Secretary of State.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, after visiting Ludhiana and Ferozepore, will arrive at Lahore on the 21st instant. Sir Charles Rivaz later on proceeds to Rawalpindi, Murree and Lyallpur.

Next week we shall have a visit from four American workships—the West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, under the command of Rear-Admiral Willard H. Brownson. The vessels are on the way to Manilla to relieve the Squadron there. They have already left Suez and may be expected here on Thursday next. The period they will stay here is at present unknown.

AN article of considerable interest appears in the July fortnightly on "The Art of Dancing in Japan." Marcello Azra Hincks, the contributor, first points out that in Japan the meaning of the word "dance," is totally different from the Occidental conception of the term. Whereas our dance consists almost entirely of rhythmical gymnastics with no set purpose save that of striking graceful attitudes, the Japanese dance, like the ancient Greek dance, is entirely of a pantomimic nature, and strives to represent in gesture a historical incident, some mythical legend, or a scene from folk-lore. The technique, says the writer, is also elaborate, but the positions and attitudes of the feet, the arms, and the hands are radically different from those of the European dance, the feet being little seen, and their action considered subordinate. But the case of movement, the smoothness, and the *legato* effect of a Japanese dance, in which the music of motion is so subtly produced as to escape any but the finest apprehension, and in which any movement suggestive of effort is banished, can only be obtained by the most rigorous physical training. The writer proceeds to deal with the Japanese dances under three division—Religious, Classical, and Popular, and in concluding he remarks that from the very beginnings of the race and in its earliest civilisation the dance has been cultivated in Japan as an art equal to either poetry or painting. To the Japanese it is a thing which from time immemorial has been interwoven in the very texture of their religious, artistic, and daily life; it is a page in the record of Japan's artistic development.

A funny case is reported from Hailakandi. In January last, a Mahomedan boatman instituted a suit against the India General Railway and Navigation Company Ld., and the serang of a feeder steamer, named Juno, claiming in some Rs. 80 odd as compensation for damage said to have been done to a country-boat by the feeder steamer. The summons on the Company and the serang were left at the steamer office at Sealtik, and the Joint-Agent of the Company at Fenchuganj beyond wiring to the Munsiff at Hailakandi for postponement of the case did not feel called upon to take further steps as the summons was not, it is claimed, served in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. On the other hand there being no appearance on behalf of either of the defendants, the Munsiff decreed the suit exparte. As neither the Managing Agents nor the Agent at Fenchuganj had any intimation of the decree having been assed, they did not move about the matter. On the 13th September last, while another feeder steamer belonging to the Company named Ariel arrived at a place called Motijuri within the jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Hailakandi, a Civil Court peon, accompanied by a number of "nishandars" (identifiers) on behalf of the decree holder, boarded her and attached and removed most of the furniture notwithstanding the protests of several European ladies and gentlemen who were passengers on board the steamer and who were put to very great inconvenience as they had to remain standing during the remainder of the trip up to Katakhal and had to go without breakfast till they met the up steamer. As a result of all this, the Executive Engineer of Sylhet and another gentleman who had to go to Silchar by train from Katakhal missed the train. The Joint Agent of Fetchuganj is moving in the matter and has since got the furniture released and is now communicating with the Deputy Commissioner.

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FOOTBALL AND ITS PLAYERS.

THE VALUE OF SPORTSMANSHIP,

BY
HOWARD SPENCER.
(Of the English International XI., Captain of Aston Villa.)

THERE is no expression which more effectively embodies the highest appreciation that one man can have for another than the phrase "He is a good sportman." I do not know how the parallel expression in other languages is couched. Very often you will find that one language scarcely lends itself to a certain expression, while another has a phrase which presents the idea you want to embody most aptly and completely. But I think if you were to search every language and test every telling phrase, you would scarcely find a more significant expression than the one I have given. To be a good sportsman is what most Englishmen aspire to; indeed, I doubt if in any other country quite the same interest attaches to sports and as times as a whole. Some nations, in fact, cannot understand the whole hearted way in which Englishmen fasten on to sport. It is very curious to note how the moment a band of Englishmen get into an outlandish part they proceed to make a cricket pitch, or put up goal-posts, or lay out a golf course, however primitive it may be. Wherever you find an Eugishman you find him engaged in sport of some kind, and however keen a man of business he is, you will generally find that he devotes his leisure to unrestrained participation in his favourite pastime or pastimes.

IS THERE TOO MUCH SPORT?

I know there are those who think that there is too much sport in the world, and that Englishmen more particularly allow their pastimes to monopolise too much of their attention. There may be an element of truth in this, but after all there is something valuable in the trait which enables a man to give up business cares so completely that for the time being he is utterly divorced from them. When a man is playing a game his mind must be intent upon that game; he cannot worry about business concerns and also keep his mind fixed upon the pastime he is following. And therein lies the value of sports and pastimes. It may be true that some men neglect their business for sport. The same men, if they did not neglect their business for sport, would probably, neglect it for something else. If you take the best type of an Englishman, you find him giving his undivided attention to business while he is at it, just as he gives his undivided attention to sport while that is engaging his attention. There can be no doubt that love of outdoor amusements has been of invaluable service to the English speaking race. Even if a man is excessively addicted to such amusements, one, as a last resource, may possibly find consolation in the reflection that he might be worse engaged.

It is not easy to define good sportsmanship. It is hard to knock feelings of good sportmanship into a man if he does not feel them: indeed, I think that task may be dubbed an impossible one. There is a certain indefinable instinct in a man which tells him that he must not take a paltry advantage of another at any time, and least of all while he is engaged in a game. It may seem odd to some, but it is a solid fact that men who will not be above a little sharp practice in business will show a chilvalry of almost a quixotic character in their dealings with their fellows in the field of sport. It is hard to explain why this should be so, but there it is. Of course, it would be a poor satisfaction to a man to know that he had achieved a certain result in an illegitimate way, because, although a man may deceive others, it is rather difficult for him to deceive himself. Then again, a man prizes the enjoyment he gets out of sport, and he can scarcely hope to reap the maximum of enjoyment if he has it on his conscience that he has done an unkind act, and by doing that unkind act has jeopardised the chances of his opponents. No, there are strong reasons why a man should be sportsmanlike in sport; even the most unimaginative can conceive that a man who is sportsmanlike is likely to derive far more undiluted enjoyment from his sports and pastimes than the man who descends to some petty subterfuge to gain his ends. If a man merely lays himself out in life to make money he may not be greatly troubled in his conscience if he makes some of it by underhand methods, but when he seeks after a more indefinable ambition it is part of the pleasurable character of the pursuit that he must achieve his end by scrupulously fair means. He is not working for a material end, he is working for an ideal, and in the wholesome pursuit of that ideal comes the pleasurable sensation. There are reasons, therefore, quite apart from those of sheer honesty, which should prevent a man from stooping to contemptible practices in the pursuit of his sport.

FOOTBALLERS' METHODS.

In football good sportsmanship is most urgently needed, for the game is one in which the natural combativeness of man is easily aroused. There is small scope for wrangling in such a game as cricket—always provided that the umpire succeeds in his thankless task of pleasing everybody—for the players do not, in a sense, get into personal contact. They have different objects and aims so to speak. But in football the twenty-two men are after the same object—the ball. This means a series of close encounters, hand to hand struggles, indeed. Their methods, in comparison with those in vogue at cricket and tennis, are of a rough and ready order. Nothing is simpler than to give offence to your opponents at football without being intentionally guilty of the slightest discourtesy, or without manifesting the slightest ill-will. Your tackling may seem too rough, your charging may seem too vigorous, your kicking may seem too reckless; indeed, your whole demeanour may seem to your opponent to savour of lack of consideration. And yet at the same time you may be merely doing your best for your side, and have not the slightest feeling of ill-will towards your adversary. In treating of football, people should always recollect that it is a hard, strenuous, and vigorous game. People are apt to be rather illogical when criticising footballers's methods. I have often laughed to myself, when, occasionally, I have sat in the grand-stand and watched the progress of a game. I smile when I observe the heated way in which spectators behave, and yet after all they are only spectators. Now, if spectators can get so excited and act in such a rabid way, surely the same license, if not much more, must be extended to the active participants in the game? But those who get wildly excited in the stand are the first to deal out censure to those who get even moderately excited on the field of play. This is not fair, but I am not seeking to labour the point. We all have our little weaknesses; I am only claiming for footballers the same privileges that spectators deem to be their right.

THE MAXIMUM OF PLEASURE.

But it is because accidents, to say nothing of misunderstandings, may so easily arise in football that there is an urgent reason for the constant and unvarying manifestation of the sporting spirit. It is a serious thing, when you come to think of it, for one man to injure another. Accidents will happen so long as football is played; indeed, the game is one which lends itself to occurrences of this type. But it is the duty of those who engage in the game to minimise the possibility of accident occurring, and the manifestation of good sportsmanship all round would go far towards rendering regrettable occurrences unlikely. So long as an accident is in every sense of the word accidental, then it is impossible to blame the person who causes it any more than you could blame the person whom it befalls; indeed, I am always very sorry for the player who hurts another unintentionally. No one likes to feel that he has even unwittingly been the cause of injury to a fellow-footballer.

Then the manifestation of good sportsmanship renders our games enjoyable. There is little pleasure either in anticipation or realisation in regards to games which we have every reason to believe will not be of the pleasantest type. There are teams to meet which you look forward to with pleasure; there are elevens about whose good sportsmanship you may have a doubt. And yet, curiously enough, one team will find one set of opponents all that they could wish, and another team will consistently find fault with them. I suppose incidents of the past are carried forward, and so no one team will bear quite the same reputation with all its opponents. But now that football is a business it is infinitely preferable to conduct that business in a way which will bring the maximum rather than the minimum amount of pleasure and enjoyment.

THE CONTAGION OF SPORT.

It is very certain that good sportsmanship is contagious, though it may not be quite so contagious as bad sportsmanship. Unfortunately there is a natural perversity about man which renders him prone to copy an opponent's faults rather than his good points. But, all the same, good sportsmanship is contagious, and if one team manifests it, it is more than probable that their opponents will unconsciously adopt the same methods. You know how hard it is to quarrel with a good-tempered man; if you adapt that principle to your doings on the football field you will see that it is difficult for eleven men to quarrel with eleven good-tempered opponents.

Then you have the public to consider. The public like a fierce conflict and a constant thrill of excitement, but they like also clean methods, and they like to see football played by men who show gentlemanly instincts. Year after year football seems to be appealing to a better class. Those who think superficially and talk dogmatically may not take this view, but it is the view held by those who know the inner workings of the game. There are more well-attired people in the stands to-day than ever there were; there are more well attired people in the cheaper parts of the ground than ever there were. The number of ladies patronising matches is constantly growing. Now we want to appeal to the best class, and a sure way of doing this is by improving the general tone of football. The public are discriminating, and they undoubtedly support best the teams which give them the brightest, and at the same time, the cleanest football. To produce clan football you have merely to play the game in a spirit of good sportsmanship.

THE CAPITAL OF KASHMIR AND ITS ENVIRONMENTS.

SRINAGAR, the Venice of the East, is the Chief town in the Maharajah of Kashmir's dominions, situated on the banks of the Jhelum, surrounded by snow-clad Himalayas and quaintly bordered poplar roads; it is one of the most picturesque sights imaginable.

Going up the river from Baramoolla, in your house-boat or doonga, the chief object sighted as you near Srinagar itself, is an old fort, built on ad island close to the mainland. It is still occupied by Kashmiri troops, but the building itself is old and antiquated in structure and looks like some mediæval fortified castle, as it stands out conspicuous in all the grandeur of its isolation from the rest of the town.

Proceeding, you come first upon the native portion of the city. A Hindu temple, its dome glistening like silver in the sunlight, next attracts the eye. On either side of the river are the old dilapidated rickety wooden dwelling places of its inhabitants, the upper storeys of which topple perilously over the water's edge. Several of the roofs are veritable gardens, but weeds, poppies, and grasses grow in uncared for luxuriousness on the sun-baked turf used by these people as a primitive protection against the vagaries of the elements.

Long flights of stone steps, leading into quaint dingy bye-ways and alleys, are to be seen on either side, on which are grouped, men, women and children, in brightly coloured garments, washing clothes, pots and pans, or lounging in the idle content of Eastern apathy.

Some of the women are quite lovely as are also the smaller children, and the river of an evening after sundown is a never-to-be forgotten sight, in its primitiveness, picturesqueness, and wondrous wealth of vivid colouring.

Passing under no less than seven wooden bridges in succession, you next come upon the Maharajah's palace, and the houses of his Ministers, each with their flight of steps down to the water's edge and their enclosed gardens of really beautiful flowers. Then come the baghs, great stretches of green grass and grandly spreading chenar trees, where English visitors tie up in their house-boats or camp under its shade. There are several side canals and one especial favourite one, leading into the Dal Lake, is, in my opinion, the prettiest spot in all Kashmir. A large natural sheet of water covered in many places by the pink lotus flower, floating gardens, and with water of such wondrous transparency you can see almost to the bottom. Surrounded by three lovely baghs, willow trees, and a background of dark mountains it is an ideal spot to "laze" away pleasant days in dreamy content alone with Nature. Opposite one of the baghs for tying up in your house-boat, is the Nishat Bagh or Garden of Gladness, planned and laid out by Akbar's Queen, and used by her as a summer residence. Terrace upon terrace, over which flows running water, fountains, fruit and chenar trees, flowers, velvet green grass, the song of the birds, and in the distance the Dal Lake stretching out before you in all perfection of its beauty, it may, indeed, well be called, "the garden of gladness."

There are a few houses in Srinagar built and owned by English residents, and a few put aside for the use of Government officials. The Residency is a grand erection, with delightful grounds and tennis courts: then there is a library and club combined, the general meeting place for visitors and an exceedingly first class well-kept Polo ground. There is no lack of social dissipation during the months of May and June, dances at Nedon's Hotel, theatricals, dinner and tennis parties, golf, all the old routine and ordinary delights and pleasures of any Indian Station.

A favourite walk for energetic pedestrians and early risers, is a climb before breakfast up a very steep, grassy slope on the top of which is built a small stone temple called "The Takt-i-Suliman," and from which can be had a grand view of the surrounding country.

During the season the banks of the river are lined with house boats, cook-boats and doongas; and the river itself with private shikaras, a shallow, light little boat to seat two or three, and paddled by five or six boatmen. Most people use these entirely to get about in, for shopping, calling, or even for short pleasure trips, and the natives use them to hawk about their goods.

There are three quite good driving roads, one going to Baramoolla, one to Islamabad, the second largest town in Kashmir, and one, beyond the Dal Lake, to the water-works. In early spring the sides of the roads are covered with the white and purple iris, and later on the whole place is a mass of blossom-laden fruit-trees and roses.

Srinagar should be the delight of all globe-trotters, for not only is there a most interesting museum, but also fascinating shops; the wood carving for which Kashmir is famed and which is really beautiful, exquisite embroidery work, *papier mache*, brass, jeweellery of all sorts, and many other attractive things. The great peculiarity and distinctive difference of the Kashmiri from any other native, is his dress, which consists of one loose robe coming down almost to the ankles, and big loose sleeves with turned back cuffs. These were brought into vogue by Akbar, who insisted that they should wear them so as to look like women, as a sign of his contempt for their cowardice and as a mark of their inferiority. But as a matter of fact, it is quite a becoming costume and the Kashmiris are a very fine race as far as physique is concerned, though lacking somewhat in moral qualities! Anyhow, as a quaint peep of the picturesque East, Srinagar is certainly one of the most unique of towns, with a fascination quite its own, intensified and enhanced by the beauty of the country surrounding it.

G. M. DE VERE.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 16th Oct. was 661, giving a death-rate of 44·29 per annum per thousand as against 37·39 the corresponding period of last year, and 42·48 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 74 died from fevers; 27, plague; 2, small-pox; 2, measles; 6 cholera; 4, leprosy; 73, phthisis; 39, diseases of the nervous system; 178, affections of the respiratory organs; 41, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 38, still-born; 44, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 7; Brahmin, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 74; Hindu low caste, 22; Musalman, 20; Parsee, 5; Native Christian, 4; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 415 as against 392 the corresponding period of last year, and 392 the average over the past five years.

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"VIVE LE LOR' MAIRE!"

M. BOURGEOIS EXPOUNDS THE SPIRIT OF THE "ENTENTE."

Lord Mayor Visits the Central Market and the Opera

BOUQUETS AND KISSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Corporation drove to-day to the Central Paris Market and had a most enthusiastic reception. Bouquets were presented by the Market Queen who was thanked and kissed by the Lord Mayor.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

A reception was held yesterday at the French Foreign Office in honour of the Lord Mayor who, being indisposed, was replaced by Sir Joseph Knight.

M. Bourgeois, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in toasting the visitors, said the *Entente*, Paris was now celebrating, was not only the result of the agreement between the two Governments, but was the constant rapprochement of two public opinions and the co-operation of the wills of two nations that gives the Anglo-French *Entente* a deep significance.

Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador, replied, thanking M. Bourgeois in the name of the British Government for his reference to the *Entente*.

The Lord Mayor was subsequently present at the Opera.

GERMAN ARMY DISGRACED.

The Robbery at Koepenick.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The amazing audacity and thoroughness of the Koepenick *coup de main* has diverted the whole of Germany through the readiness with which Imperial Troops and the whole of the local police force obeyed the bogus Captain, and the absolute submission of all the victims to the supposed Imperial order is regarded as the *reductio ad absurdum* of German militarism.

GENERAL SIR W. MANNING.

To Inspect East Africa.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

General Manning sails to-morrow on a six months' Tour of Inspection in Somaliland, East Africa, and Uganda.

TURKISH TROOPS' SAD STATE.

Battalions Reduced by Sickness.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Sickness and privation have alarmingly reduced the Turkish troops returning from Yemen.

It is alleged that the strength of twelve battalions landed at Alexandretta varied from forty to two hundred men, and some were too weak to continue the journey on foot into the interior.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

"Mr. Dadabhai is Willing!"

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is prepared to accept the Presidentship of the Indian Congress, if elected, and has provisionally booked his passage by the steamer "India," leaving Marseilles on the 30th of November.

THE LOSS OF THE "LUTIN."

British Gunboats to the Rescue.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has sent a battleship, a cruiser, and a destroyer to help in salving the "Lutin."

It is feared the crew perished, and there is little hope of raising the boat.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The spontaniety of Lord Beresford's help is greatly appreciated in France and the French Admiral has telegraphed his warm thanks.

M. SARRIEN.

French Premier's Expected Resignation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

M. Sarrien, the French Premier, has informed President Fallieres that he is going to resign on the ground of ill-health.

His decision however is not yet final.

UNREST IN MOROCCO.

Agitation against the French.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The Anti-French agitation in Morocco continues unabated.

General Liantez, commanding the Forces in Algeria, telegraphs that a holy war is preparing and that the tribes have chosen a point of concentration on Wadyghir.

The Sultan's cousin Mulai has visited them and induced them to suspend intestine quarrels in view of taking the field.

ARMY STORES SCANDALS.

Mr. Gibson Bowles's Views.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

Mr. Gibson Bowles, in a letter to the Press, holds that General Lyttelton was responsible for the bad system resulting in the war stores scandals. General Lyttelton rejected the services of the Financial Adviser whom Lord Kitchener appointed. Mr Bowles recognised Mr. Haldane's difficulty in apportioning the blame with General Lyttelton a member of the Army Council, and he looks to the Public Accounts Committee's recommendations to Parliament dealing effectively with the scandals.

MR. CARNEGIE'S WORLD'S RECORD.

HE WILL DISTRIBUTE 5½ MILLIONS IN HIS LIFE-TIME.

For the Benefit of Humanity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 18.

London, October 2.—Mr. Carnegie has informed the Scottish charitable bodies that he intends distributing £5,500,000 during his lifetime for the benefit of humanity and invites suggestions generally, excluding Churches and Ministers.

Acting up to his oft-expressed axiom that "He who dies rich dies disgraced", Mr. Carnegie has decided to give away five-and-a-half millions of money. This may seem like a plunge, but as the millionaire of Skibo will enter upon his seventieth year next month, and as his wealth has increased almost as fast as he has spent it ever since he returned to the land of his boyhood, he will certainly not be able to wait till Mayors and Alderman have discussed the morality of his wealth, and the propriety of accepting it, if he intends to die an honest, though a poor, man. For though we have heard a lot about Mr. Carnegie's donations to shelters for Weary Willies and Tired Tims (otherwise Free Libraries) it has been a roundabout, matter-of-fact and unromantic way of disbursing his wealth, not to speak of the fact that it has afforded endless opportunities to those parochial-spirited gentlemen who may be found on most provincial town Councils to have a dig at the millionaire and the way he got his money. Several town councils, too, have declined to accept Mr. Carnegie's offers, unless they are made unconditionally. No wonder if Mr. Carnegie has grown tired of having his gift horses looked in the mouth! Finding that Free Libraries fail to bring him to the patches and darns of sixty years ago, the amiable millionaire is now inviting suggestions as to how he may denude himself of his wealth. It looks easy, but it is not easily done. He might, for one thing, build a great Home for the thousands of poor blind creatures on the London Streets who swelter on the hot pavements in summer, and shiver through the fogs and chills of winter, and whose lives are utterly devoid of any vestige of pleasure whatever.

It is worth pointing out that the present is not Mr. Carnegie's first colossal effort towards poverty. Five years ago he laid down no less a sum than two millions for the Univerities of Scotland. Nor has Mr. Carnegie had to wait till now to get other people's opinion upon the best way to grow poor. An American firm doing business in London not long ago asked its patrons to suggest ideas for the distribution of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's wealth. A Mr. Lennox, of Glasgow, advised that the millionaire repay a loan of 11s. made by his aunt to aid the Carnegies to emigrate from Dunfermline in 1847. Mr. Lennox computed that at compound interest £9 was due. Mr. Carnegie investigated the matter, and found that Mr. Lennox was quite right in his claim. The debt was not only paid, but the children of Mrs. Lennox were endowed with sums sufficient to keep them in comfort as long as they live. And Mr. Carnegie's munificence had not been confined to England. He has endowed hundreds of public libraries in America, and at one gift alone he once got rid of over five million dollars. It seems to be as hard for a millionaire to rid himself of his pelf as it is for a hard working man to get it. Mr. Carnegie's gift of 5 1/2 millions to humanity (supposing he lives long enough to dispose of that sum) is the world's record in senerosity.

ARLEY.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

The South Africans have beaten Devonshire by 22 to 6.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

The Guest of the Mysore Resident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 18.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Fraser entertained His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, and Staff, and the leading Civil and Military Officers of the station at a dinner last night at the Residency. Covers were laid for 53 guests. The Moplah band was in attendance. After dinner His Excellency held a reception, when about a dozen of the principal officers of the Mysore State and some Civil and Military Officers were presented.

This morning His Excellency and Staff, accompanied by Mr. Stuart Fraser, inspected the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers and Transport Corps on their own grounds near the Hebbel Ranges. After the usual ceremonial parade under the Chief Commandant, Col. Desaraj Urs, His Excellency made a minute inspection of the transport carts and ponies and then witnessed some jumping by the Lancers' horses in the Riding School. Afterwards Sir Arthur rode through the Lancers' and Transport lines, returning to the Residency at 9-45.

After early breakfast the Governor and party left in motor cars for the Hosur Remount Depot, 16 miles out. They return this evening.

EAST AFRICAN EMIGRATION

Indian Settlers Invited for Colonization.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 18.

The Government of East Africa are anxious to secure Indian settlers for parts of their territory which are not suitable for colonization by Europeans.

They have sent a representative, Mr. Waller, to this country, and last week he visited Simla to discuss matters with the officials there.

The tracts for which emigrants are wanted are those which lie between the Coast and tableland, and the country in the neighbourhood of Victoria, Lake. Here, the climatic conditions are tropical and cultivation on Indian methods should yield excellent results.

Numbers of Gujeratis have already settled in the land, and it is hoped that more emigrants will be obtained. If the new colonists are successful in their venture, there will be little need for formal recruiting in India. They will send word to their villages that prospects are good, and this will suffice to secure a steady flow of emigrants to East Africa.

There should be no racial trouble such as that which has occurred in Natal, as the European settlers will naturally confine themselves to the high tableland through which the Uganda Railway passes.

RELEASE OF ABDUL RAHIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS OCTOBER, 18.

Abdul Rahim, who was arrested recently in British territory in connection with theft gold, valued at Rs. 50,300 from the Assay Office of the Mysore Mine, has been discharged by Mr. P. F. Bowring, Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, for want of sufficient evidence.

TOUR OF MR. UPCOTT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

Mr. Upcott, the Chairman of the Railway Board leaves Simla on the 25th of October, halts at Calcutta from the 27th to the 31st of October, reaches Vizagapatam on the 3rd of November, Trichinopoly 6th, Negapatam 7th, Mandapam 8th, Rameshwaram 9th, Quilon 11; stays in Madras, from 12th to 14th, reaches Bangalore on the 16th, Erode 18th, Cannanore 19, Podanur 21st, Coonoor and Ootacamund 22nd, returns to Madras on the 1st of December, eaches Cuddapah on the 3rd, Guntakal 4th, Raichur 5th, and gets to Bombay on the 6th of December.

SECESSION OF WESTRALIA.

MOTION CARRIED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

The Westralian Legislative Council by 19 to 8 votes have carried the secession motion mentioned on the 27th September.

"Westralia," as Western Australia is vulgarly called, has long been discontented with the progress and the Commonwealth, and would prefer to conduct her own affairs. A month ago the Assembly by 19 against 13 passed a Resolution "that the Union of the State with the rest of the Commonwealth is detrimental to Westralia, and that the time has arrived for submitting to the people the question of withdrawal from the Union." On Wednesday by 19 votes to 8 a similar resolution was passed. It remains to be seen what the effect will be. The other colonies in the federation will object and the Colonial Office will have to advice the King what course is to be adopted.

According to her Agent General, the history of Western Australia since 1893 is perhaps the most interesting development of Australia since 1854, and its advance has spread throughout the Commonwealth a new hope and a reviving optimism more marked than has been the case since the crisis and depression following the Bank failures. Western Australia has been built, not by the pessimism which finds reflection in portions of the evidence given in 1890—the deadening indifference of complaining indolence—but by the robust confidence which inspired Sir John Forrest, and brought the State, under his guidance, into a condition of prosperity which makes it to-day not only the most advanced, but the most advancing State of the Commonwealth. The agricultural advance of the State dates from about 1902; by that time gold had lost its early glamour; its exploitation had become an ordered industry and its attractiveness had ceased to draw the individual worker. Elsewhere such a change has witnessed a great exodus of population pending the readjustment of industrial expansion. In Western Australia no exodus took place. On the contrary, the population continued to increase, and at the present time the State is receiving immigrants at the rate of a thousand a month. These immigrants find their homes on the land, and each month witnesses an increasing number of farms and selections.

The settlement of Western australia proceeds satisfactorily; it attractr population from the Eastern States, and by that fact alone indicates its relative agricultura value. But in relation to immigration from oversea countries, the present condition of affairs is unsatisfactory; all over the Commonwealth. The real cause, however ever cinco. The fact came home to restriction acts or the senate of 1901, and has been has continued he population returns of each succeed-Australians aftow of no country which offers a wholeemphasised by taistance to all immigrants. Whether ing year. I knanada or America they must pay their sale system of asey are called upon to do no more if persons go to Calia.
own passage; theulties are the great distance which they go to Australia and Great Britain, thus impressing

The main diffiimmigrants a sense of complete severseparates Austrathe old and the new home, and the upon intending passage between England and the ance between Increasing numbers will tend to overheavy cost of fficulty. The second is one for which Commonwealth,ners are mostly to blame; they wait come the first d ds for the Australian States to create English shipow more vigorous companies on other with folded ha to create themselves. Seventy years a traffic whicto go to Australia by the best boats of lines endeavouncosts no less now, and steamers i subago it cost £70, Commouwealth are run empty rather those days; ithould be reduced. It is in the question sidised by thoney where the great difficulty lies, and than fares scoming this difficulty that Australia can of passage-mest contribution to the cause we have at it is in over

The Right Hon. George Reid, late Prime Minister of the commonwealth, who visited Western Australia for the second time in April last year wrote:—Western Australia is full of useful lessons for those who have attentive regard for the present position of the Australian States. It is altogether a painful contrast from the lethargy and stagnation which is too much in evidence in the other States, which possess equally great resources and people equally energetic and enterprising. My best hope for Australia is that the picture of energy, of development and of interprise which I saw in such bright colours there will soon be reproduced again throughout the length and breadth of the Australian Continent.

THE TRANSPORT "PLASSEY."

Arrives Next week With Drafts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

The "Plassey" which sailed on 3rd instant from So uthampton and is due in Bombay 26th instant, brings out the 2nd Dorsetershire Regiment and a number of officers for other regiments, besides 391 non-commissioned officers and men of the Dorsets. It also brings drafts as follows:—South Lancahires 99 mens, the Shropshire Light Infantry 54 men; the Northamptons 55 men; the Gloucester Regiment 110 men; the Wiltshire Regiment 100 men; the Royal Fusiliers 99 men; the Yorks 100 men; and the Royal Irish Rifles 147 men.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

High Mortality Continues in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 14.

Deaths from plague throughout India numbered 4,760 for the week ending 13th October, or 1,072 less than in the previous week. The mortality was 3,267 in Bombay presidency which was approximately the same as in the previous week, 10 in Madras Presidency, 34 Bengal, 280 United Provinces 298 Punjab, 56 Burma, 597 Central Provinces, 208 Mysore, 4 Rajputana and 6 Kashmir. The worst area was Poona city with 865 deaths followed by Poona district with 459, Satara district with 234 and Baroda State with 404 deaths. Returns from Central India are not received.

PARTITION DAY IN CALCUTTA.

Disobedient Fishermen Boycotted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 18.

Owing to the Municipal Market fishermen having sold fish on 16th instant—Partition Day—they have been boycotted. The wholesale dealers will not sell to them, and to-day there was no fish in the new or European Market. The authorities are taking steps to prevent this kind of annoyance. The fishermen say they have been asked to pay heavy fines before the boycott will be removed, but they refuse to submit to this sort of illegal impost.

FRONTIER WEATHER.

Boll Worm Ravages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 18.

Frontier reports state that signs of early winter are already apparent in Afghanistan and the tribal country.

In Kashmir, however, the temperature continues above normal.

Inquiries are still proceeding in the Lyallpur district into the damage done by the boll worm to cotton crops on irrigated land. It is now feared that the worm has again done extensive mischief.

It is expected that relief measures in the flooded districts of Behar will have to be continued for some weeks to come. The destruction of crops has thrown large numbers of poor cultivators into absolute distress necessitating gratuitous relief.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

The Agricultural Department in the Punjab is still continuing enquiries regarding the ravages of the boll worm in the cotton crop in the Canal colonies where, it is feared, the damage done again this year has been very serious.

VICEREGAL VISIT TO QUETTA.

Lady Minto at Public Functions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, JANIWALLA, OCTOBER 18.

Tuesday afternoon Lady Minto accompanied by the Ladies Elliot and Staff, visited the new Library and Reading-Room at Quetta. Lady Minto was met by the Library Committee and the Municipal Commissioners who were introduced to her by Mr. Russel, the Political Agent, and Major Archer the Revenue Commissioner. Lady Minto was then conducted to a shamiana where an Address was read to her stating the objects for which this institution had been built. Her Excellency was then invited to open the building which she did in her usual gracious and kindly manner.

The building is an imposing one and reflects great credit on Mr. Beauford, P. W. D., who has superintended its construction.

After this ceremony, Lady Minto accompanied by Mrs. Smith-Dorrien drove to the new Soldiers' Club, which has been lately started by General Smith-Dorrien. Here Her Excellency planted a tree and then visited the buildings. The Club was at the time full of soldiers who seemed to much appreciate having a club absolutely under their own management.

Her Excellency next went to the Military Hospital, visiting each ward and speaking a few kindly words to the patients. Happily there were very few serious cases, and after the serious manœuvres under service conditions, the Hospital was singularly empty.

As this is the end of the Viceregal visit to Quetta, I must award a mead of praise to Her Excellency, who has in such a kind and gracious way taken an interest in all the charitable institutions of the town, and I feel sure that her interest and sympathy in these will infuse new life into their work.

PUNJAB CANALS.

On Thursday the 18th the Viceroy while *en route* from Quetta to Rawalpindi left the train and went by canal from Mansurwali to Khauki to inspect the canal and headquarters. The visit is one of peculiar interest and may perhaps bring before the public the great and remarkable work which has been done in India by the Irrigation Department. As late as the year 1889 the country after crossing the river was a parched and arid desert with no sign of life or cultivation whatsoever.

There were a few small tanks supplying a small amount of green blackish water but these were few and far apart.

One of the members of the Viceroy's party remembers how he visited one of these tanks when in 1885 he was Deputy Commissioner of the district and found within two miles of the tanks the graves of 10 unfortunate travellers who at different times while crossing the desert had died of thirst unable to reach the water. In 1862 the project was first thought of making a canal to irrigate the Rachna doab or country lying between the rivers Chanab and Ravi, but it was not until the year 1892 that the whole system of irrigation was completed.

To-day as the Viceroy travelled in his train across the country, he saw on each side of the lines rolling plains covered with crops composed of maize, oilseeds, millet and cotton while at the stations he saw the result of the spring crop, namely sacks of wheat piled up waiting to be carried to Karachi. Under ordinary circumstances this crops should have been carried away some time ago, but the farmers of this district were uncertain as to state of the crops in Rajputana, the Punjab and Central India had held on to their crops in case there should be a failure in those places. But now that the monsoon has been assured they are waiting anxiously for the railway to carry them away. To the Government this irrigation has been a good investment, for up to the end of the year 1905 the net profits were Rs. 1,873,393 and the interest paid to the State on the capital invested is 24½ per cent. The Viceroy as he looked over the country, may well have thought of the old days when as younger man this was a terrible howling desert, and now within so few years he sees before him the result of irrigation, limitless crops so dear to one.

Himself an agriculturist his interest in the farmer has already been manifested for he made his first tour an opportunity for visiting the Jhelum, the canal colony at Moua and Sargodha here. Also he saw beautiful crops and numberless magnificent horses, remounts for our army, where only two years before had been a desert such as had been. It is so hoped therefore that in the future this most reproductive of public works will receive special encouragement.

His Excellency was met at the station by Mr. Benton, Inspector-General of Irrigation, Mr. E. Pargiter, Chief Engineer to the Punjab Government and Mr. Carue Executive Engineer.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Changes in the Officers' Rates of Pay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

The following Resolution of the Public Works Department is published:—

In consequence of the improvement in the pay of Civil Engineers in the administrative grades of the Public Works Department under the orders contained in the Resolution of the 25th of August 1905, the Governor-General has decided, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State to introduce the following changes in connection with the rates of pay of Royal Engineer Officers in the Public Works Department, who, under existing rules, draw either Consolidated salary plus Military pay proper or Staff salary with the Military pay and allowances of their rank.

(1) As regards future entrants—(2) All future entrants to the Public Works Department will come on to the Staff scale of pay laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, paragraph 10, and will continue on that scale through the assistant and executive grades.

(*b*) On promotion to the administrative grades, whether officiating or permanent, they will be brought on to the Civil scale of pay sanctioned in the Resolution of the 25th of August 1905, and be subject to the conditions specified in the Resolution of the 30th of April 1906; that is—they will cease to draw Exchange Compensation allowance, when they rise to these grades;

(2) As regards officers already in the department:—(a) Officers who are already on the permanent strength of the department but who have not yet reached the administrative grades will continue on the scale of pay now drawn until they receive promotion to the rank of Superintending Engineer, whether officiating or permanent, when they will be allowed the option of electing to continue to draw the Staff or Consolidated scale of pay or the new Civil rates;

(b) Those already in the administrative grades, whether officiating or permanent, will have the option of continuing on the Staff or Consolidated scale of pay or of electing the new Civil rates. Such election will take effect from the 21st of August 1905, the date on which the new Civil scale was introduced, or from the date of actual promotion to the administrative grades if subsequent to that date;

(c) All officers already on the permanent strength of the department will be eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance in the administrative grades.

DEATH OF CAPT. C. O. HALLIDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, OCTOBER 18.

Captain Charles O'Gilvie Halliday of the Royal Engineers, who was attached to the Military Works Services In Poona died to-day.

The deceased Officer seems to have been in poor health for some time. Last December he took eight months leave and went Home returning to India last August, still ailing. The deceased appears to have gradually grown worse and died to-day.

His present rank dates from 1900. He saw service in Chitral, Tirah, and the North-West Frontier.

His Funeral takes place to-morrow morning.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Non-Political Aspect of Tour Appreciated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 18.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier Correspondent states that the geatest interest is being shown by independent tribesmen in the forthcoming visit of the Amir to India.

The announcement of the tour has been made in the most public manner throughout Afghanistan and preparations at Kabul have convinced the most sceptical that the journey is really to be undertaken.

The Jirgas of Afridis and others, who have visited the Capital, have spread the news throughout the tribal country, and it is become a subject of discussion in every village.

So far as can be ascertained even the Mullahs of the most fanatical type have not ventured to declare against the policy which Habibullah has adopted in this particular matter, and they are contenting themselves by announcing that they will offer up prayers for his safe return.

Among the Afghans generally approval is expressed, probably because the Amir has laid special stress in the Durbar and in his Proclamations upon the non-political character of the tour.

This was a wise precaution to take, as otherwise the people might have imagined that some new departure in the relations between His Highness and the British Government was contemplated. The purely friendly nature of the visit seems now to be quite understood.

KARACHI CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 18.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce recently addressed a letter to the Government of India asking that a representation might be made to the Amir of Kabul with a view to His Highness' support being obtained to the use of New Chaman as a terminal railway station for traffic to and from Kandahar. The late Amir always resented the tunnelling of Khojak Amran and the placing of the railway terminus at the New Chaman, and he forbade Afgan traders using the line west of the range. The result was that good traffic has had to be conducted from Kalla Abdullah station, which is on the Quetta side of Khojak.

The Karachi Chamber may reasonably expect that the Amir will agree to modify existing arrangements, for he is a man of enlightened views and has shown a desire to promote Indo-Afghan trade. As His Highness is to visit New Chaman by railway in the course of his tour, there seems every chance of his recognising the advantages that would be gained by withdrawing the prohibition which now cramps the trade with Kandahar and the Herat Provinces. In that case there would probably be a great increase in the numbers of caravans which now use the route beyond Khojak.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

The Amir of Afghanistan returned to Kabul from Paghman on 4th October and is now residing at the capital. All arrangements for visit to India are being rapidly completed.

Mr. Pilkington, PersonalAssistant to the Director General of Post Offices, will have charge of the Postal arrangements of the Amir's tour.

SIR A. T. ARUNDEL'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 18.

Sir A. T. Arundel left Simla on Wednesday morning for England after forty-one years' service. He had a great send-off. The Hon'ble Members of Council, Mr. Baker, Major General Scott, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Mr. Richards and Sir Harvey Adamson, as well as Count Quadt, and the German Consul General, and the Staff of the Home Department were on the platform to say farewell with many ladies and other officials.

Sir Arundel Tagg Arundel, who has just retired was the senior man of the Madras establishment, says the *Pioneer* Until five and a half years ago when he was called to Simla as Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, the whole of Sir Arundel's service had been spent in Southern India. From the time of his arrival in India in 1865 until 1892 practically the whole of his work was done as a district officer in the Madras mofussil, though for four years from 1880 onwards he did admirable work as President of the Madras Municipality. After long leave he went to Kistna as Collector in 1887, and in five years of strenuous work there won the appreciation of Government and the respect and affection of the people. Thereafter Sir Arundel was called to the headquarters of Government and he returned no more to district work. From the Board of Revenue he went to the Chief Secretaryship, and in 1898 he became a member of Council, and was made a C. S. I. In May, 1901, he was promoted to the Viceroy's Council as Public Works Member, and when the Council was re-organised he became Home Member. In 1904 he was created a K. C. S. I. Sir Arundel is a man of wide sympathies and knowledge of sound judgment matured by long and varied experience. He has a good deal of sympathy for the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people, and was perhaps inclined to go further in the direction of fuller representation of Indian opinion upon Legislative Councils than many able members of his own service think advisable at present. In his long service he had made a vast number of friends both in the South and at Simla and Calcutta: all with him many years' enjoyment of his well-earned rest.

BRUTAL WIFE MURDER.

By an Ex-Convict from the Andamans

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 18.

A horrible murder was committed last night by a Mahomedan butcher, who cut his wife's neck clean off with a chopper. Death was instantaneous. The murderer, 10 years ago, cut the same woman's throat, but she survived, and he was transported to the Andamans for 10 years where he was released on the King's Coronation. He returned to Bangalore and lived with his wife. Jealousy is alleged as the motive for the crime. The murderer was arrested this morning in the Bangalore City.

MR. NOEL PATON TO VISIT BOMBAY.

For Revision of Tariff Schedules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

Mr. Noel Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, leaves Simla for Calcutta on the 23rd instant, and will visit Bombay in the course of November for the usual revision of the tariff schedules.

PENSION PAY MASTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

The post of pension Pay Master, Madras, wil shortly be abolished as has already been done in most other parts of India.

MR. WYNNE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

Mr. Wynne's tour extends from the 3rd to the 30th of November. He leaves Simla on the 3rd of November, and inspects the Jodhpur, Bikanir line thereafter proceeding to Karachi. He then inspects the Quetta branch, including the Chaman and Nushki lines, the Dandote Colliery, the Kushalgarh Thal Railway and the Loi Shelman line, after which he will proceed to Calcutta.

A CONTRACT for boots for the British Indian Army has been placed with a Japanese manufacturing concern, according to a report in a German newspaper quoted by the "Shoe and Leather Record." It is said to be one of the largest contracts for boots that have ever been placed. "This is of little moment to the British manufacturer," says the "Shoe and Leather Record," "but what the proprietors of the factory at Cawnpore, where a large proportion of boots for the Indian Army have been hitherto manufoctured, will have to say concerning can only be conjectured. "Can it be that the native forces in India are about to be supplied with a straw shoe similar to that commonly worn in Japan?"

JUNAGAD DEWAN'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, OCTOBER 18.

The Commission on resuming enquiry Mr. Sukla continued his comments on evidence. He said that Vazier Saheb's evidence was most important. That statement was beyond any shadow of suspicion, not because he was a highly placed and much esteemed gentleman, but because he had been in close relations with Purshotumrai for a number of years. Purshotumrai first appealed to the Vazier, when the charges were placed against him. Counsel submitted that the greatest possible weight, ought to be attached to the Vazier's statement, even apart from the consideration which arose from the statement of accused in his representation to the Dewan. Counsel next read sections of the local Penal Code bearing on the charges and said that the State had suffered wrongful loss and that Purshotumrai had made wrongful gain. Such an act of misappropriation Mr. Sukla said came under Sections 403 and 409. He then referred to a point which had been made most of by Purshotumrai in his representation to the Dewan, that if such a large sum had been embezzled, it would not have remained undiscovered for fourteen years. Accused also pleaded in the representation that, that matter could not possibly have been left alone without being enquired into on his retirement which took place three years ago. It might have been done when he was away these last three years. Counsel submitted that explanation to this could be found in the complainant's evidence. He gave satisfactory reasons for the delay. None dared say a word against the accused when he was in power. After his retirement complainant moved the then Dewan, who told him to let alone Purshotumrai but when the new Dewan came complainant became confident. The complainant put the case before the Baig. He referred him to the Judicial authorities, and told him to proceed in the regular course. Complainant was emboldened by the knowledge that the Baig would not smother justice. If there were grounds to believe that the offence had been committed, no matter however high the office the individual held and however great the power and the influences that individual one time wielded in the State Counsel submitted that it was of prime importance in such a case that the matter was thoroughly inquired into. It was a question which concerned the Honour of the State as also the fair fame and name of the Officers of the British Government. When money were taken in such circumstances, it no longer remained a secret and reports went out that it had been taken away for bribing such high officials as would be of use to the State. Complainant thought so in common with several others. Because of the power of rapid circulation of rumours in India it became a matter of general comment. In a short time the names of high officials were bandied about as concerned in shady transactions, and it served the interest of real culprit in the matter. By the defamation of other persons' honour and character that offender generally warded off suspicions from himself. Counsel submitted that under such circumstances the individual did not only commit a crime of misappropriation, but at the same time dragged into ill-fame others entirely innocent. Those innocent persons were unaware that their names were used to cover dishonesty and embezzlement. In connection with similar transactions of dishonesty and fraud it was in the interests of the public and the administration of Native States as well as of the British Government, that such cases were authoritatively exposed. Whether the present has not a case of the kind and character be left of the Court to decide. To Counsel it appeared one like it. Counsel sought justification of his remarks in the fact that the large sums were taken away during the interval that the late Nawab died and the present Nawab was installed. The present Dewan by appointing Commission had rendered invaluable service to the public at large. The exposition of such case would be a standing lesson to the other States of Kathiwar. They would be cautious at times of parting with money and would take care that nothing was paid on such pretexts as were put forth in the present case. Counsel concluded by saying that in the absence of the accused at the inquiry he had put the case as fairly as he could. He was sure the Commissioners would deal out justice to Purshotumrai. He had put all the evidence necessary to establish the charges, which he hoped he had proved. If the Commissioners also found so, they would pronounce him guilty.

Mr. Sukla having concluded his address, the President announced that they would take time to consider their judgment.

The Commissions Report will be submitted to his Highness through the Dewan in due course.

PLAGUE IN RAJKOT.

More Energetic Action Advocated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, OCTOBER 18.

The *Kathiawar News*, while approving of the plague measures in the Civil Station of Rajkot by Mr. Hormusjee Jamshedjee Antia, the deputy in Halar at the insistance of Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, states that it cannot say the same for what takes place in Rajkot town where there is no organized arrangement, the Manager being miles away from the scene of the epidemic and that unless he personally visited the infected localities and went round the town, matters were not likely to improve. It asks the Agent to the Governor to make the Manager do his duty just as Colonel Hunter did in respect of all States and Managers. It insists on a little more activity on the part of the Rajkot State officials and asks the Agent to call for a full and complete report from the Manager as regards the measures he has adopted in connection with the epidemic, and says that should it be found on inquiry that the Manager has failed to take adequate measures the matter may be immediately taken out of his hands and transferred to other, and more capable, hands.

The paper adds that it is a great consolation to the public that the Agent is at head-quarters at this juncture. Everybody has confidence in him and his broad and genuine sympathy for the people committed to his care and his considerable experience of plague and famine work whereby he has rendered most excellent service in Palanpore and everywhere he has served will lead him to make the Manager understand his responsibility, the Manager having probably been spoilt by indiscriminate praise and concludes by saying that though plague has become a permanent fixture amongst us, yet that does not mean that all human remedies are exhausted and that nothing could be done to prevent ravages. Indeed, there are limits beyond which it is almost criminal to carry the idea of remaining content with routine and effete measures we need not drift into a callous policy of masterly inactivity.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT JHANSI.

Train Guard's Terrible Injuries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JHANSI, OCTOBER 16.

A shocking and nearly fatal accident happened at Jhansi Railway Station on the 13th instant. The Up Mail train from the Punjab to Bombay, heavily laden with homeward passengers, was moving out of the station when the guard of the train, a European of splendid physique named Henry Goff, in attempting to jump on to his brake van missed his footing and dropped in between the platform and the upper footboard of the van, where he was entrapped and dragged some distance until the train could be pulled up, which was promptly done. There being only a space of about 6 or 8 inches between the platform coping and the footboard, it was surprising to see how a man of big stature could have been wedged in in this limited space, and yet it was so, and the unfortunate man was jammed and shockingly crushed by the movement of the train, every turn of the wheel adding to his injuries.

When picked up it was found that a large portion of his back had been literally torn away and that he had sustained numerous other abrasions to his face and other parts of the body. He was promptly attended to by the station staff, and by some passengers of the train and speedily removed to the G. I. P. Railway Hospital, where Dr. Hunt Cooke, the District Surgeon, previously summoned by the Station-Master, was in waiting to give the unfortunate man immediate attention. Guard Goff now lies in a most pricarious condition and very little hope is entertained of saving his life.

General Sir Moore Creagh, who was a passenger by the same train, having his saloon attached adjacent to the van from which the unfortunate man fell, viewed the whole accident, and, learning afterwards that the injured man was an ex-soldier, he sent a very sympathetic message to the Station-Master of Jhansi in regard to the mishap, asking to be kept advised of the condition of the injured European and profferring his personal help in any shape or form.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

SOCIETY WEDDING.

A Great Lady's Club.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

WHAT a busy month October promises to be, to be sure! Always a popular wedding month this year it bids fair to rival June as the favourite month of Hymen. The opening of Parliament which marks the official launching of the Autumn season does not take place till October 23rd, but the multiplicity of October weddings is already bringing many people back to town betimes. The most brilliant wedding of the month will be that of Lord Crewe's twin daughter Lady Celia Crewe Milnes who will be married to Captain Coates at St. Pauls, Knightsbridge. Lady Celia's mother was one of the beautiful Grahams of Netherby and she herself is a charmingly pretty girl. Lord Crewe's high position in the Liberal Party lends the marriage of his daughter a certain political importance, and what is much more interesting the event serves to recall the Primrose Wedding, that brilliant society function of a few seasons ago, when Lord Crewe himself, a comparatively young widower of forty, was married to Lord Rosebery's daughter, Lady Peggy Primrose. Lord Crewe thus gave his young daughters a stepmother the same age as themselves. Crewe House that fine old mansion in Curzon-street which came into possession of Richard Monckton Milnes, the first Lord Houghton, Lord Crewe's poet father, on his marriage with the heiress of the Crewe family, will be the scene of the wedding reception. Two society weddings are anticipated for the first Thursday in October, when Mr. Gustavus Hamilton Russell, Lord Boyne's heir, will be married at St. Pauls, Knightsbridge, to Lady Margaret Lascelles, Lord Harewood's daughter, and the marriage of Miss. Muriel Herschell, whose brother, Lord Herschell is at the Viceregal Court at Dublin, to Captain Yorke will mean another big gathering. On the 6th St. Pauls, Knightsbridge, which seems to be the fashionable wedding church of the moment, will see a great gathering of the Peels Lygons, for Lady Agnes Lygon is then to be married to Mr. George Peel, son of Lord Peel, the Ex-Speaker. The Dowager Lady Powerscourt's son, Mr. Maurice Wingfield, will be married on the 10th to Miss Sybil Leyland, and a few days later Lord Elibank's youngest daughter, Miss Evelyn Murray, will be married to Mr. George Nicholson. The literary and scientific element will no doubt be represented at the wedding of Miss. Ursula Lubbock who is to be married to Captain Grant Duff, for the bride is a daughter of Lord Avebury, still better remembered by the world of science as Sir John Lubbock. Yet another October bride is Miss Gladys Milbank, the young daughter of Sir Powell Milbank, who is to marry Major Vivian Henry

—is removed and the Party is wondering who is to do its official entertaining. At one time it was thought Lady Crewe would be the Party's hostess, but she is very young for this important work and just a little shy. Everything points to Mrs. Asquith—"Dolly Asquith"—as she is known to her intimates, becoming the leading Liberal hostess. Mrs. Asquith was of course Dorothy Tennant, the original of "Dodo," and leader of the "Souls" a decade ago. Her parties at the stately old house in Cavendish-square, which was raided a few months ago by an invading host of "suffragettes, have long been the scene of very select gatherings. Mrs. Asquith never had any difficulty in securing "lions" and those who are privileged to be present at her parties esteem it as an honour. And such it is, for she abhors the society crush and never gives more "duty" parties. Mrs. Asquith is known to be intensely ambitious for her clever husband and should Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman be translated to the Lords and the Chancellor of the Exchequer lead the party in the "House," then Mrs. Asquith would become even more of a persona grata than she already is.

FOR THE FEMININE IMPERIALIST.

The present has been a disastrous year with the ladies' clubs. One fashionable resort in Dover-street with over 3,000 members, almost the largest woman's club in the West End in fact, has had to close its doors, and other favoured resorts of the fair sex are having a struggle to keep out of the bankruptcy court. It is the more surprising therefore to find that the latest addition to their number, the Ladies' Imperial Club, has met with a considerable measure of success, for the Ladies' Imperial is political rather than social in its aims. Only women who are attached to the Conservative and Unionist Party are admitted to membership. As the first political club for women to be instituted in London the Ladies' Imperial is a particularly interesting experiment. A series of social or as they might more appropriately be called "political" afternoons at which leading politicians will lead informal discussions on matters of Imperial interest will be held during the autumn session. Many wives of M. P's have already joined the Ladies' Imperial which will also be a valuable training ground for embryo electioneers.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 17.

MILITARY PLANS STOLEN.

London, October 1.—A Sergeant Secretary at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, has disappeared with the mobilisation plans.

London, October 1. A Colonel of the Engineers at St. Petersburg states that was arrested for selling frontier plans to a foreign power.

OGDENS PAYING OUT.

London, October 1.—Ogdens are paying £90,000 to settle the bonus claims incurred.

VILE SCENES IN RUSSIA.

London, October 2.—M. Krivosham, a Russian ex-Minister, collected all the peasants who were supposed to have destroyed his estate, and ordered them to be beaten to death.

The scene lasted for four hours. The Cossacks were exhausted, compelling relatives to complete the work. Twenty-three were killed and 130 injured.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

London, October 2.—The *Telegraph's* Berlin Correspondent reports that Germany is increasing her Sappers, Telegraph and Telephone, Field and Automobile Services, also Heavy Artillery.

LONDON TO PEKING IN TWELVE DAYS.

London, October 2.—The first section of the Railway from Peking north-westward to Kalgan, a distance of 140 miles, has been was opened to join the Kiakhta Extension of 700 miles, which will now enable one to travel from London to Peking in twelve days.

GERMAN CHAGRIN.

London, October 2.—The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* is protesting against Australia's protective tariff and is urging early reprisals.

It says that if Germany is impassive now, India would introduce differential duties, thus involving the bulk of Germany's exports.

SHANTUNG BANDITS.

London October 3.—Germany reports 20,000 bandits terrorising Shantung.

CONGO APPEAL.

London, October 3.—In the appeal in the Congo Case, the Rev. Mr. Stannard was fined £40.

ASSASSINATION OF M. HAGER.

London, October 3.—M. Hager, the Manager of the Nobel Dynamite Works, has been assassinated outside Batoum.

A GLASGOW CASHIER ABSCONDS.

London, October 3.—The Cashier of a Glasgow firm is absconded. His defalcations are put down at £[illegible].

DISMANTLING LONDON FORTS.

London, October 3.—The Government intends to dismantle the London forts.

KING AND ANARCHIST.

London, October 3.—The King of Italy, at the Racconigi Palace in Piedmont, shook hands with a Cinematographist, whom the police are now prosecuting for obtaining access under false pretences, he being the notorious anarchist Dutto.

FRENCH MINISTER'S TAUNT.

London, October 3. M. Clemenceau, the Minister for the Interior, has taunted the Pope with obeying the Kaiser, the Protector of Islam, while opposing the French Republic.

ACCIDENT TO SANTOS DUMONT.

London, August 3.—At the Gordon Bennett Race Santos Dumont's arm was mutilated by airship machinery while descending at Broglie in France.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION

France has taken 800,000 square feet at the Franco British Exhibition of 1908 at Shepherd's Bush.

The Duke of Argyll is President.

AMERICA MEAT TRUST FOR GERMANY.

London October 5:—A sensation was caused Berlin by that the statement the Agrarian party has received through the Central Agency request for selling cattle from farmer to butcher direct and the offer of American capital to establish a meat trust.

BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR DAMAGED IN STORM.

London October 5.—The Battleship Mars which touched the bottom in a storm off Needles reached Torbay leaking and badly shaken.

LONDON MOTOR BUS COMPANIES.

London October 5.—Scheme is afoot for the amalgamation of the Metropolitan motor 'bus companies with a capital of £ 4,000,000.

SOCIALISTS BECOME DANGEROUS.

London October 5.—The Berlin Jury refused to convict Eisner, the late editor of the Socialist *Vorwaerts* on a charge of *lese majeste* owing to the prosecution of witnesses incapable of construing the language questioned.

KING BLUE BEARD IN ANNAM.

London October 5.—Saigon newspapers assert that the Annam King Thanthai has murdered several wives and has submitted one for vivisection. He admits sacrificing the mother to science shutting her up with two dying plague patients.

ATTEMPTED WHEAT CORNER.

London October 6.—The *Express* New York correspondent states that steel magnates are organising a wheat corner of 30,000,000 bushels.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

ENFORCED SALE OF PROPERTY.

Prospective Purchaser's Liabilities.

In the High Court, Appellate side, Their Lordships Justice Aston and Justice Heaton of the other day disposed a suit which has an important bearing on the sale and purchase of property. Mr. Davar with Mr. S. V. Bandarkar appeared for the appellants, the respondent being represented by Mr. Setalwad with Mr. L. A. Shah.

The appellants sued to recover the sum of Rs. 35,771-4 from the respondent as the price of the bungalow described in the plaint and sold to him, together with interest, and to compel him to accept a deed of conveyance in sale for the same from the appellants, or in the alternative to recover the said price by sale of the building and the deficit, if any, from the respondent personally. The original suit was decided by the 1st class Subordinate Judge of Poona who dismissed it with costs. An appeal has been admitted into the High Court and the case was adjourned by their Lordships after hearing partly on two or three occasions. The evidence in this case has been discussed at length. As regards the bungalow in question it was stated that negotiations were entered into between the appellants and the respondent in September 1902; that there were 4 personal interviews between them; that the respondent inspected the bungalow; that the price was settled and that finally on the 20th September, the respondent definitely agreed to buy the property at the price settled and that the other two appellants assented to the bargain.

The Respondent asserts that there was no bargain at all, that there were negotiations and the price was agreed on; but that these negotiations ended because a definite bargain was dependent on the appellants' title deeds being sent to Respondent's solicitors in Bombay, and on their advice in the matter, the title deeds were not sent.

In deciding between these rival theories their Lordships observed there are certain facts of essential importance, which are either admitted or proved to demonstration and these must be the basis for which with or without the addition of other circumstances, definite conclusions are to be inferred. These facts are (1) the bungalow and compound are situated in Poona Cantonment and are subject to Cantonment regulations. What precisely that may mean is not easy to determine, but it is a matter of common knowledge that a tenure subject to cantonement regulations is apt to be somewhat precarious tenure and that any sensible man bargaining for the purchase of such property will make careful enquiry before completing the bargain.

(2). Besides the appellants there were others who at the time had an interest, but who took no part in the negotiations and did not assent to the bargain.

(3). The property together with other property was subject to a heavy mortgage charge settled afterwards between the mortgagee and mortgagors at Rs. 65,000.

(4). The respondent did not make more than a very casual inspection of the burgalow.

(5). He received no detailed information from the appellants either as to the nature of the tenure or the extent of their interest in the property or as to the amount or nature of any encumbrances on it.

(6). The price agreed on was Rs. 35,000, a fact indicating that the transaction was one of considerable importance.

(7). The negotiations extended over a very short period: according to the appellant they comprised four interviews and an inspection all within a period of 8 days.

(8). There is not a word of writing between the parties during this period, except a letter which certainly does not assist the appellant's case; for it is an apology from appellant No 1 for not sending certain papers which admittedly must have been asked for in a letter from the Respondent to appellant No. 1 which he is unable to produce.

(9). The respondent was unquestionably anxious about the nature of the tenure. This is demonstrated by two gentlemen of admitted probity, Mr. Naigaonwalla and Mr. Mehta (witnesses cited on behalf of the appellants) who had conversation with the respondent shortly after the negotiations, which left on their minds the impression that the respondent had bought the bungalow and was anxious to know whether he would be allowed to add to the building and occupy them himself. For the appellants, it is urged that their testimony demonstrates that the respondent had bought the bungalow; but what, for the immediate purpose is more important and far more certain, is that it demonstrates the respondent's anxiety about the tenure.

(10) The respondent stipulated that the title deeds were to be sent to his solicitor in Bombay and that he was to be advised by them. There is not one of these circumstances which is not either admitted or demonstrated to conclusion. They have only to be recited to show conclusively that if the respondent was a person of ordinary intelligence, if he was not afflicted with mental weakness, he could not have made a final bargain for the purchase of the property. He is not afflicted with mental weakness and it follows that the bargain was made.

This is admitted in this Court by Mr. Davar who appeared for the appellants. He has renounced the case set by the appellants themselves, and very ingeniously adopted the case which he argues the respondent has made out. He says it is perfectly true that a final unconditional bargain was not made; but the bargain was final subject to this condition that the title deeds should be sent to respondent's solicitors, and if a good marketable title was made out to their satisfaction, the bargain became complete and the respondent was bound to accept the conveyance at the price agreed on. This ingenious contention is subject to the initial objections that it is not that which the appellants themselves urged, and is put forward now for the first time after all the weakness in the appellants' case have been disclosed by the trial in and the judgement of the court below. These objections are serious and might in themselves suffice to deter a Court from granting the purely discretionary relief of specific performance, which is one of the reliefs asked for.

The case as now presented is open to the further difficulty that before the respondent can be ordered to pay the price and accept the conveyance, there must be an enquiry into title by some one. According to the appellants' own case, the enquiry was to be by the Respondents' solicitors. It is easy to guess what their advice is likely to be and their Lordships did not think it right, even if they were empowered to ordering the stay of further proceedings to enable the appellant to produce the documents of title, so that the opinion of the Solicitors may be obtained.

Even on the merits the case now urged for the appellants is little. The ten points detailed above demonstrate that the respondent must, if he is a man of ordinary intelligence, have intended before making a final bargain to obtain information about the tenure. It is impossible to understand that he took everything as settled subject only to a good marketable title of the appellants' rights being made out. He must have desired and intended to learn what those rights were before concluding any bargain. He says he wanted advice about the title and very naturally and obviously he wanted comprehensive advice; wanted to know what sort of title it was, to what rights it was a title and in whom those rights were vested. He did not express himself in this view, it is true, but in reference to the case in the lower Court, all that that the respondent concerned with was to show that bargain was not a final agreement.

There are other weaknesses in the appellant's case besides those already indicated, but it is superfluous to dwell on them. It is only necessary to refer to the disinterested testimony of Mr. Naigonwalla and Mr. Mehta. They both in the course of two different casual conversation with the respondent, understood him to mean that he had bought the bungalow. Let us assume that the respondent deliberately caused them to understand this—the assumption does not shake the conclusion arrived at, from the respondent's point of view; he had tactually bought the bungalow if he chose. The fact that in the course of casual conversation he stated that he has bought it, not merely that it was his if he choose to pay for it, is a matter of no importance in the case. The admitted and demonstrated circumstances are so overwhelmingly against the assumption of a completed bargain with or without conditions, that these conversations sink into insignificance. And it is not to be forgotten that one's impression of the effect of a casual conversation is not a thing to be trusted completely. The intent of the thing spoken is apt to be different from the intent of the thing heard.

Their Lordships concluded that the Subjudge has decided correctly and confirmed his decree.

CONCERT AT DHARWAR.

A very successful Concert was given at Dharwar on Friday the 12th instant at the Railway Institute in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association, to provide a Library and a Tennis Court. Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Lyons took a very active part in getting up the Concert, and they are to be congratulated on the success achieved, as the proceeds amounted to Rs. 150. The following is the Programme, which was effectively gone through, and it is difficult to differentiate between the performers, as they were well on the very best form.

PROGRAMME.

PART.

1. Piano Duet ..... Misses Rayner & Cowan
2. Song ..... My Ain Folk ..... Mrs. Shaw
3. Song ..... Where are You go ..... Mr. Chapman
4. Flute Solo ..... Mr. Hudleston
5. Song ..... The promise of life ..... Mrs. Dwane
6. Two Part Song ... My bark is bounding ... Members of Y. W. C. A.

INTERVAL.

PART.

7. Banjo and Piano ..... Messrs. Brayley & Abraham
8. Song ..... Sunshine and Rain ..... Mrs. Lyons
9. Monologue ..... and my Father-in-law ..... Mrs. Biggs
10. Song ..... The Mighty Deep ..... Mr. Abraham
11. Song ..... All in a garden fair ..... Mrs. Dwane
12. Part Song ..... Three Jolly Quakers ..... Glee Party

BY THE WAY.

POPE'S REAL CHARACTER.

Pop esucceeded in gaining with the multitude of readers a reputation for moral elevation which was the complement of his intellectual greatness. This was as little the result of accident as it was of desert. It was a direct consequence of patient and persistent effort directed to that very end. In its way it was for Pope a greater triumph than was his translation of Homer. It was achieved in the face of difficulties to all appearance for more insuperable; for his devious ways were well known to numbers among his contemporaries. Any exposure of them, however, he could and did profess to regard as the outcome of envy, hatred, and malignity. His admirers, who were legion, were certain to disbelieve what he was charged with doing and were equally certain to believe everything about himself which he kept saying. Hence, while engaged in practices from which an honourable man would have shrunk with disgust, while making declarations which a truthful man would have regarded with abhorrence, his voice could be constantly heard, enunciating the noblest sentiments, proclaiming the loftiness of his motives, the integrity of his character, his scorn of everything that was underhand and discreditable and mendacious. To the modern reader, now rendered fully aware of his method of proceeding, there is something almost comical in the assertion he made in one of the greatest of his poems, that it was

One poet's praise
That if he pleased, he pleased by manly ways.

If there was one quality of character of which Pope had seemingly no appreciation, it was that of manliness. Yet he deceived others as to his possession of it; let us charitably hope that he deceived himself.

It was about 1730 that Pope started out actively in the practice of the profession of being a good man. Henceforth he was to be animated by an overpowering love of virtue and an overpowering hatred of vice. The attitude he took then he maintained until the day of his death. His reputation as a poet, he asserted, or intimated, was but little in his thoughts; what he desired to be considered was a man of virtue. His heart, he wrote to Broome, was better than his head. From "The Position and Influence of Pope," by T. R. Lounsbury, in the October Scribner.

SACRED BUDDH GAYA.

Count Otani in "The Japanese Pilgrimage to the Buddhist Holy Land" in the October Century writes:—We lived for two weeks at the Dak Bungla at Gaya, driving the seven miles to Buddh Gaya each morning and returning at night, since the small Burmese rest-house beside the temple could not shelter our whole party. Although nothing at his most sacred spot is now as it was in the lifetime of the Buddha, yet the whole neighbourhood is so identified with the incidents of his years of penance and meditation, with the season of the Great Enlightenment and his long teachings, that we believers in the great faith are overpowered with emotion in this holy place. Under just such another green and glittering, Bo-tree, our great religion had its beginning, and from this very spot it has spread over and irradiated the world, teaching an equality, liberality, and toleration worthy of this latest and most enlightened century, and once redeeming all India from its degrading superstitions and gross religion. It is the dream of all Buddhists again to convert India to the true faith, and redeem this sacred Buddh Gaya from its present occupation by the Hindu Shivaties, and restore it as chief temple of Buddhism for all the world, a shrine for believers of all races and sects. When we had at last reached this most sacred spot and stood beneath the Bo-tree, the living symbol, we were deeply moved, and all that had taken place there—the attacks of Mara, Buddha's perseverance and enlightenment—became vivid and real to us. We were carried back the thousands of years, and saw the five disciples gathered there, following their master as he turned from the place of his severe penance, self-torture: mortification, and final triumph of enlightenment, to go forth and preach to all the world universal equality and the brotherhood of mankind. And then, alas! to our deep sorrow, we had to realize that this holy place, the birthplace of our great religion, is lost to us, is desecrated and possessed Hindus. We could only console ourselves by the fact that India being now under enlightened British rule, we Buddhists may now worship there without molestation, free from Mohammedan and Brahman persecution, which, with the corruption of Jainism within our sect, brought about the downfall and extinction of our faith in India.

THE PASSING OF THE BUFFALO.

The Buffalo as a wild animal is gone. The great herds will never again be seen roaming the plains. Who is there of the present generation that does not feel profound regret at the thought and ask himself: Why was I born too late? What would I not give to have seen the Buffalo days and people in their romantic prime? All the hungry regret that Sir Walter Scott felt over the departed glories of the feudal life is felt by every boy and young man of our country now when he hears of the Buffalo days and the stirring times of the by-gone wildest West. Why was it allowed? Why did not the Government act? And a hundred sad might have been spring forth from hearts that truly feel they lost a wonderful something when the butchers drawn from the dregs of border towns were turned loose to wipe out the great herds that meant so much to all who love wilds and the primitive in life. There is one answer—the extermination was absolutely inevitable. Buffalo ranged the plains that were needed by the out-crowded human swarms of Europe; producing Buffalo was not the best use for those plains, possessed of vast size and strength, and of an obstinate, impetuous disposition that would stampede in a given line and keep that line to the utter destruction of all obstacles or of himself, the Buffalo was incompatible with any degree of the possession by white men and with the higher productivity of soil. He had to go. He may still exist in small herds in our parks and forest reserves. He may even achieve success as a domestic animal, filling the gaps where the old-time cattle fail. But Buffalo of the wild plains is gone forever, and we who see these times in the glamour of romance can only says: It had to be; he served his time and now his time is past. From "The American Bison or Buffalo," by Ernest Thompson Seton, in the October Scribner.

NEW STUDY OF THE NEGRO.

Taking a dip into the future, one sees the gradual forcing of the true negro, by competition, into the most degraded and least remunerative occupations. The large cities, with their inevitable blight of squalor and disease, will destroy great multitudes. Pitiless competition, merciless corporations, disease, and other affliction will cause a constantly decreasing negro population. Continual youthful aberrations and intermarriage will keep the ranks of the mulattoes recruited until they form a very considerable proportion of the colored people. The cross-breed negro will probably find a place in economy of commercial life in the future. An ever-increasing proportion of them are learning agriculture and the trades. A great many are becoming doctors, lawyers and teachers among their own people. The negro business man is yearly increasing in numbers. Natural traders, they take to business like a horse to grass. The number of negro landowners is rapidly increasing. Here, then is opportunity for stability, something to build on, and hope for the future. Much depends on the guiding hand and the brain behind it. Mr. Alfred H. Stone has demonstrated on his plantation in Mississippi that negro labour can be made as efficient as white labour in the cotton fields, although other southern planters have offered proofs to the contrary. Many prefer negro labour to white in large undertakings, because the negro is more effective than the white under compulsion. An intelligent physician: upon being called to a patient, will do three things, make a diagnosis (if possible), locate the primary cause of the trouble, and prescribe a remedy.

POINTS OF VIEW.

The Kaiser is the greatest general of the great army of professional optimists.—*Nation* (New York).

It is only fair to Sultan to say that as a commercial Sovereign he compares most favourable with King Leopold.—*Spectator*.

The latter end of the nineteenth century marked a great change in the life of women, and the twentieth century bids fair to make that change even greater.—*Garden*.

Before philosophy became a science it was enshrined in romance, and morality was embodied in fiction when nobody dreamt of classifying it in systems and religions.—*Evening Standard*.

The theatre and the music-hall are tremendous factors in the national life, and it is for the Church to recognise that fact. It is sheer folly to stand aloof and shout condemnation.—*South Wales Daily News*.

It is possible that the very multiplication of aids to memory, artificial means of recording words and phrases, has diminished for the modern world the ability to hand them on by the old method of oral reproduction.—*Academy*.

Germans are genuinely devoted to intellectual and, artistic pleasures. In England we fall between two stools; we despise the things of the mind, and though we worship commercial success, we do not know how to attain it.—A. C. Benson, in the *Academy*.

Co-education of the sexes will some day be found to be the most powerful preventive of the grave social evils that have their root in the misunderstanding and misuse of men by women, and especially of women by men.—John Russell, in the *Academy*.

Altogether, we are inclined to think that what the Kaiser hopes from Herr Dernburg is the thing popularly known as American "hustle"—the ability to go right to the point, to decide quickly to act aggressively by means of simple and direct methods.—*Nation* (New York.)

The Spaniards are "very English" just now; it is quite the fashion. Last year one rarely, if ever, saw Spaniards drinking afternoon tea at a public restaurant but now it is considered the right thing to do. So much for the example of Royalty!—*English Mail* (Frankfort.)

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW DESIGNS IN VASES.

Not one person in ten ever thinks of usefulness when buying vases. The pottery with the great wide months are the most useful, and yet many people insist on buying narrownecked vases that are only meant to adorn a room while the flowers are left to fade. The most inexpensive pottery and glass in the most delightful shapes can be obtained in many of the shops just now. There are fascinating baskets in clear glass with a heavy ribbed handle, intended for small flowers, such as clusters of geranium and, of course, later on, for violets. Other baskets are flat, with broad gilt rims and coloured handles, pink and blue, green and lavender. These baskets make a very artistic decoration for the table when filled with sweet peas or nasturtiums. Other vases in clear glass are in bulging shapes, with curious rims, and vases very slender-stemmed, widening into flowered tips, that will hold lilies or a few iris blooms, are most effective. A glass of yellow brownish tint is made into charming shapes especially in rather tiny vases modelled on the lines of flower petals.

RADIUM GLASS.

Most flowers look well in the pale yellow radium glass, which has many designs and tint. There is one vase in a rich, deep yellow, with a top that turns over a slender stem like a yellow lily. There are pretty new cut glass vases that have floral designs cut on plain glass like the rock crystal, and are shaped like an old fashioned quart measure. The German two-toned pottery is quite new this autumn. The colours are gay yet not loud—bright shaded orange with vivid green arabesques on it, and queer deep reds with designs in glass greens or bright blue, pale yellow with a blue all-over pattern, and in green and white. The shapes are the best part of this pottery; all have great vide mouths. English pottery is in more solid colours, dull, highly glazed yellows, and cadet blues and bright. Persian blue that are suitable for yellow marigolds and all sorts of flowers. The chrysanthemum is the flower of autumn, and these are invariably arranged in wire supports, which permit the long stem to be retained. The rich brown and gold chrysanthemums alway look their best when in a deep blue vase, while the white blooms should be mixed with plenty of feathery green foliage, and arranged in tinted glass receptacles. The green Flemish ware is also excellently adapted for chrysanthemums.

ABSINTHE THE LATEST COLOUR.

One of the novel shades which most becoming to fair women is the absinthe, after it has been mixed with water and assumes that peculiar, cloudy appearance. This shade and the elephant-grey, mole, and mulberry shades are likely to be the most popular this autumn. Another innovation is the Terry ribbon, which resembles a richly-corded Bengaline or poplin substance—entire hat shapes are made of this in all the most delicately-tinted colours. Electric blue, with all shades of brown roses and leaves, or feathers and wings, are also favourite combinations for millinery. Iridescent sequin wings and all over iridescent net formed the charming toque that has just been made for a leading society woman at Harrod's, where the directrice, who has just returned with the very latest, tells me that there is a great tendency with the "grande dame" to effect the new large Cavalier hat in the silk beaver—like the silk hat of the men. This is in a most flexible felt, and is simply turned back from the face, showing the hair dressed in full, natural waves, and has one long black or white ostrich plume. This points rather to the return of the powdered hair. "There is nothing new under the sun," after all, especially in fashions.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DONGOLA.

The Hired Transport Dongola, under the command of Captain E. R. Dowell, R. N. R. will sail to-day for Southampton with the 1st Battalion Leicester Regiment and details, consisting of 48 officers, 40 ladies and 26 children, 11 warrant officers, 12 women, and 30 children, 1,250 men rank and file, 38 women, and 72 children, (in health) 94 men, 16 women, and 34 children, (ordinary invalids) 28 cot invalids, 14 infants and 10 prisoners. The following are the names of the officers:—

Col O W H O'Neill, R F A
Lt-Col G D Bragier-Creagh R A M C
Lt-Col G H F Burne, Leicester Regt
Lt-Col and Mrs F H J Birch and children, R A
Lt-Col and Mrs Mrs R F Allen, R E
Major Hon R French, Gloucester Regt
Major Cookson and daughter Ord Depot
Major and Mrs F G Cardey and son 10th Lancers
Major L C Sherer, Leicester
Major and Mrs I E Glossop Leicester
Major C I D Forth, 30th Punjabis
Major C G Blackader, Leicester
Captain B C Dent, Leicester
Captain N L S Lyons, K O Lanc-Regt
Captain C Green Street, R E
Captain and Mrs F V Pritchard, 77 Moplas
Captain I N Puckle, Leicester
Captain A T Robinson, E Surrey Regt
Captain R N Hunt, R A M C
Captain and Mrs R V Cowey and 2 children, R A M C
Captain and Mrs Ryves, and child Acc Dept
Captain A G Wood, Essex Regt
Captain C I M Hare, Leicester
Lieut and Mrs E M Nixon, 36 Jacobs Horse
Lieut J Gourlie, 38 C I Horse
Lieut H E Johnson Stewart, High L I
Lieut E B Denison, K R Rifles
Lieut C S Davies, Leicester
Lieut N G F Tronson, Leicester
Lieut H G Gregoric, R I Regt
Lieut H Collingridge, 2/9 Gurkha Rifles
Lieut and Qr-Mr and Mrs J H Greasley and 2 children, Leicester
Lieut and Mrs J C S Rendall and son, S and T Corps
Lieut Mackenzie, 51 Sikhs
Lieut J R Hutchison, 38 C I Horse
Lieut and Mrs C H Barber and child, 21 Cavalry
Lieut W F Brayne, I M S
Lieut F A Hamilton, Essex Regt
Lieut C A Bamford, Leicester
2nd Lt G A Panter, E Surrey
2nd Lt R V Pollok, 15th Hussars
2nd Lt C B F Bennett, E Surrey
2nd Lt W F Panton, Leicester
2nd Lt B F Clarke, Leicester
2nd Lt R H Gillespie, Leicester
Mr Stanley, Civilian
Rev and Mrs Longridge, and son, Ecc Dept
Daughter of Major General Hawks, I A
Wife of Col Birdwood and son, Staff
Wife of Lt-Col A E Searle and 2 children, 101 Grenadiers
Wife of Major D E Mocatta, 2-39 Gurkhas
Wife of Major J P Quinn and daughter, Adjutant I M Ry
Wife of Major G Baldwin, and infant, Q O Guides
Wife and mother-in-law of Major W S P Ricketts and daughter, I M S
Wife of Major M Stevens, 13 Rajputs
Wife of Major N T Biddulph, Durham L I
Wife of Major M A B Kappey, and children Durham L I
Wife of Major M F Harding, I Army
Wife of Major C M Barnard, 30 Lancers
Wife of Capt R M Johnson, and child, R F A
Wife of Capt C L Gregory 19 Lancers
Wife of J Bruce, and 2 children, R A
Wife of Waring and 2 children R A M C
Sister of Capt Bennett, 31 M Cadre
Widow of Captain C T Lloyd A S Corps
Wife of Capt Taylor, 39 G Rifles
Sister of Lt Hutchison, 3rd Brahmins
Wife of Chaplin Barham, Ecc Dept
Wife of Archedeacon, G A Ford, Ecc Dept
Sister of Capt Cowey, R A M C
Sister-in-law of Captain F V Pritchard, 77 Moplahs.

EUROPEAN CONVERSIONS TO ISLAMISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 18.

A Dehra Dun correspondent states that an Englishman named Charles Norman and his two sons John and Henry, were formally received into Islamism at the Mahomedan Mosque at Dehra Dun on Sunday.

A large crowd of natives, composed chiefly of Mahomedans, accompanied the converts to the Mosque amid great rejoicing, and after the ceremony Norman and his sons, conspicuous in Mahomedan garb joined a procession which went through the native portions of the town with torches and music, pro-claiming the conversion.

A large number of Mahomedans were afterwards feasted at Norman's House.

Norman came out to India with the Suffolk Regiment in 1857 and after serving his time with the colours joined the Railway. He was Carriage Examiner in the Government State Railway at Delhi and is now receiving a pension of Rs. 75 per mensem.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

Mr. G. W. N. Rose is appointed by the Secretary of State for India an Assistant Engineer and posted to the Katihar-Godagari Railway.

Mr. J. O. Henderson, Executive Engineer Burma, is permitted to retire, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th October 1906.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

The shallow depression which lay yesterday to the east of Ceylon moved westwards and rainfall extended over the southern half of the Peninsula. Further westward movement of the depression appears likely. In Burma few light falls of rain have occurred but the skies are almost clear. The temperature has not changed appreciably and is approximately normal. In the North-East of India three stations report rain, the largest amount being 1 inch in Chaibassa. There has been further increase in the cloud and the skies have become moderately overcast except in Bengal and Orissa. The air has become drier in Bihar. The temperature continues normal or in slight excess. In the Central Provinces light cloud reappeared but in the United Provinces and Central India the skies are still clear. The temperature is normal or in slight excess in the United Province but normal in the other two areas. In the North-West of India the skies are clear and the air has become drier in Kashmir and Sind. The temperature has not changed much and remains normal or in excess. In the southern half of the Peninsula nearly general rain, varying from light to heavy, has fallen. Mercara, Mangalore, Calicut Trivandrum, Ootacamund, Madras and Cuddalore report 1 inch; Nigapatam and Pamban 4 inches. The cloud has increased on the northern half of the Peninsula where the skies are lightly to moderately overcast, but in the southern it is half moderately to heavily clouded. The temperature has fallen in the Madras Presidency, except in the Circars where it is in moderate defect, but elsewhere in the Peninsula approximately normal. Nearly general rain is probable in the Southern half of the Peninsula and some rain in Burma, in the North-East of India, Bombay and Deccan.

STORM SIGNAL,

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the meteorological Department Simla:—

"Depression giving disturbed weather South of Peninsula:—

BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT. 8. A.M. ON THUSSDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk in Ceylon, Mysore, on the Malabar Cosat and at Belgaum.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in excess at Deesa and 6° to 7° in defect at Verawal and Negapatam; minimum 5° in defect at Hoshangabad and Poona and 5° to 7° in excess at Jhansi, Ajmer, Ahmednagar and Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Deesa and the lowest 61° at Hoshangabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places to the south of latitude 22°

Rain.—Sixteen stations report rain, the heaviest fall being 3·50" at Negapatam.

Weather.—An area of low pressure lies over Ceylon, on and off the Malabar Coast and to the west of Colombo. Weather is slightly unsettled and disturbed over the greater part of the country lying to the south of latitude 16° and rain is likely. Weather in the Bombay Presidency is likely to become more cloudy, and on and off the West Coast it much depends on the further development of the low pressure area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Salvesen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2481 tons, Captain W O Tarn, will sail to-day for Hull, via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shah Najaf, 2852 tons, Captain D Evans, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a number of pilgrims.

THE steamer Wildenfels, 3339 tons, Captain W Reising, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Counsellor, 3176 tons, Captain D G Cownie, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dulwich, 2113 tons, Captain F Dudley, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Bunbury with a cargo of railway materials.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer F Ferdinand, 3866 tons, Captain C Matcovich, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	F Ferdinand's	Matcovich ..	Trieste, Sept 27
	Valdivia's	Reid	Calcutta, Oct 8
	Dulwich's	Dudley	Bunbury, Sept 20
18	R I M S Hardinge..	Ross	Rangoon, Oct 8
	Shah Allum's	Revill	Calcutta, Oct 5

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	City of Edinburgh's	Whish.....	Liverpool, &c
	Akbar's.....	Baldwin.....	Basrah
	Dwarka's	Mexon	erdian Gulf, &c
	Hild's	Salvesen.....	Bangkok

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Tokio, Tarn, for Hull via Karachi.
" Shah Najaf, Evans, for Jeddah.
" Wildenfels, Reising, for Calcutta.
" Counsellor, Cownie, for Dunkirk.

The steamer F Ferdinand, for China, &c, began to load yesterday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 17.

Lieut. Prince, 123rd Rifles, has been nominated for appointment to the Military Accounts Department.

Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, 3rd battalion, Manchester Regiment, succeeds Colonel Bower, I. A., as Commandant of the Legation Guard at Peking.

Lieut. Cossart, R. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to the 51st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on promotion.

Lieut. Warren, 29th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to R. Battery, R. H. A.

Major Quinton, 49th Battery, R. F. A., is transferred to No. 28 Battery, R. F. A., on return from the Chatham class.

Major W. A. Liddell, R. E., is appointed Officiating Assistant, Commanding Royal Engineer, and posted to Dera Ismail Khan.

Major J. H. Harrison, R. E., embarks for a tour of duty in India at the end of the current Trooping season

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by 2nd Lieut. Hartley Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Lieut. Halford is transferred from the 97th Company, R. G. A., South Africa, to No. 61 Company, R. G. A., Bombay.

It has been decided as an experimental measure that the maintenance of the canteen on board the Royal Indian Marine vessels carrying troops is to be entrusted to private firms willing to undertake the catering.

The Chitral column, which has been relieved, left Drosh for India on 17th instant.

Major Campbell, 25th Punjabis, is appointed Commandant of the 26th Punjabis vice Colonel Dillon deceased.

Lieut. Grey, 26th Punjabis, has been selected for appointment to the Political Department.

Lieut. Norton, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to No. 84 Battery Royal Field Artillery.

Major Totenham, South Staffordshire Regiment retires from the service on 17th November next on attaining the age limit.

The undernamed R. E. Officers have been placed under orders for a tour of duty in India and sail about the middle of February next:—2nd Lieuts C. Lewis, H. Rawlence, C. Bird, A. Collins and W. Perry.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his Commission by Lieut V. W. Clifford, Gloucestershire Regiment.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Major T. F. Mackenzie 2nd Battalion, and Major A Aytoun, 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, with effect from 29th December next.

NEWS FROM EPSOM ON DERBY DAY not only causes a thrill of intense interest among sporting men, but it causes a flutter of excitement throughout England, as many people take an interest in it who, on other occasions, have no sympathy with racing events. So it is in cases of illness; when strangers are the victims, we feel no anxiety, but when a friend or relative is stricken down, we await news of their progress with impatient suspense. Many letters of thanks are written daily by grateful friends, or the sufferers themselves, for the benefit received through Holloway's marvellous medicines. They have been a source of relief in almost every known

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THIS is an extremely interesting if somewhat discursive account of the Andean countries of South America. The purpose of the American writer, who seems to have frequently visited South America, is to arouse the interest of his fellow-countrymen in the Andean countries as possible feeders of the future Panama Canal. Attempts to forecast the far-reaching consequences of the opening of this new waterway must necessarily be open to criticism, and in his estimates Mr. Pepper exposes himself to the charge of optimism. Such a criticism is hardly justified, for the force of whose incalculable power we are hardly in a position to measure the effects. Thoughtful students of a difficult problem recognise that with every development of transport the existing economic forces gain enormously in momentum, producing results apparently in commensurate with the causes. The discovery of the Antlantic route created the prosperity of Western Europe. The opening of the Suez Canal made the Mediterranean once more a great highway of the civilised world, and enormously improved the position of Italy, Switzerland, and Central Europe. The westward movement of the economic centre of gravity was apparently checked, and Britain still remaind at the centre of the commercial circle. The opening of a through route to the Pacific, taken together with the reorganisation of the Far East now in progress, cannot but gravely alter the *status quo*, and a rapid development of all the Pacific lands appeapr to be an inevitable consequence. In the case of South America Mr. Pepper shows that the Andean lands will be compelled to find an outlet to the Pacific and the short route by the Panama Canal to the North American and European ports. At the present time a Peruvian official appointed to a trans-Andean department finds the easiest route is by New York and Para, a round of nearly 9,000 miles to reach a place considerably less than 1,500 miles from the starting-point. The construction of lines across the Andes from the rich plains at their eastern base, costly as these would be, must evidently be taken in hand as soon as the opening of the Panama Canal comes within the range of actually. As in the case of Canada and the United States, the railway will precede settlement and will be the signal for it. South America is a continent waiting for a population. What form its evolution will take, whether the immigrant population will be drawn from North America or, as seems more probable, from Latin Europe, how existing race problems will be simplified or complicated, what will be the political destiny of the various Republics, and how their conflicting interests will be reconciled no one would attempt to predict in detail. At the same time it would seem that South America, even more than Africa, is the continent of the near future, and perhaps the richest of the world's undeveloped assets.

The descriptive chapters, which form the bulk of the book, are well written and interesting. Mr. Pepper's object is primarily to describe the countries in question and only in a secondary degree to discuss their economic possibilities. He rightly urges that social forces cannot be fruitfully discussed apart from places and peoples. The truth of this is very obvious in the case of South America, where it may almost be said that topography is half. The problem and the population the other half. What is meant by the topographical element is well shown by the account of a journey into the plateau of Bolivia, a region lying 12,000ft. above the sea, by the old Spanish trail from Northern Argentina, a route seldom followed by travellers, who inter from the Pacific side and climb to the plateau by the line from Mollendo or Antofagasta. In high valleys of the Eastern Cordilleras, where the noonday heat is intense though water freezes at night, are seen the simplest of all the Andean types—small villages, half pastoral, half agricultural, and wholly primitive. The population of Bolivia is probably well under 2,000,000, and of these over a million are pure indians, while more than another half million are of mixed blood. The Indian, whether full-blood or half-blood, is by instinct a shepherd or an agriculturist, as he was in the days of the Incas.

He is reluctant to work in the mines, which at present constitute the great wealth of the country, he suffers in health if he goes much higher or much lower than his native village, and he is extremely tenacious of his own language, stolidly refusing, even after the lapse of centuries, to learn the language of the Spanish conqueror, though apparently willing, at all events in some cases, to pick up that of the German colonist. The development of the mining industry is impeded by lack of labour as well as by difficulties of communication. Some of the most famous mining centres are at the level of the peaks of the Bernese Oberland, while the richest silver mine in the New World is as high as the summit of Mont Blanc. The highest mine is over 18,000ft. above the sea, and the difficulty of exertion in highly rarefied air further complicates the problem.

Not very dissimilar conditions prevail in the high plateaus of Peru, though Peru has, what Bolivia lacks, a seaboard. There is an interesting description of the Pacific coast, and of the nitrate deserts of Alacama, which supply more than four-fifths of the revenue of Chile, but will be worked out before the present century is half passed. Two chapters deal with the social and industrial outlook of Chile, the most progressive of the Andean lands, though it too has its difficult racial and economic problems. Mr Pepper is inspired by what we may call a pan-American patriotism, and, while he recognises the difficulties, he is full of faith in the constructive elements of the national life and character of the Andean Republics The book is well illustrated by photographs and sketch-maps.

This admirable little work is referred to by its author as a handbook, and is dedicated to University Extension students. Possibly parts of it, in particular the chapter on "The Origins of Gods," are rather beyond the comprehension of the average Extension student; at any rate the book displays a learning on an intimacy with the most recent research on the subject which render it of the utmost interest and value to the professed student of Greek life and literature. The most serious contribution to learning is the article on "The Origins of Gods," referred to above; here the author accepts without reservation the conclusions of Professor Ridgeway in his "Early Age of Greece," which attribute the Mycenean civilisation to the Pelasgians. On these conclusions he bases his theory of the dual character of the Greek theogony, one group of deities—the Olympian—being peculiar to the Achean race, the other to the older stratum Pelasgian civilisation. Particularly good are the sections of this chapter devoted to the origins and significance of Apollo, Artemis, and Athena. The most striking chapter is that on "Hero Worship"; Heracles is chosen as the type, whom, with a truly admirable courage our author maintains to have been a historical personage of the later Mycenean age, a great hunter and traveller, a pioneer of engineering and sanitary reform and of commercial enterprise. The book cannot fail to fire the imagination of the young student,

It is hard to find romance in the matter-of-fact pages of The Romantic East; Burma, Assam, and Kashmir, by Walter Del Mar (A. and C. Black, pp, xv. 211, illustrated, 10s. 6d.). The book is, however, not detailed enough for a guide-book. In scholarship also it is very weak. In a hundred pages about Burma the author describes a great many pagodas, expresses the usual liking for the "indolent lazy" Burman, and records without comment the, to our mind, abominably dishonourable and degrading system of official "wives" which has disgraced too many Englishmen. The descriptions of Rangoon and Mandalay give but a past idea of these cities, but we must allow Mr. Del Mar credit for an amusing account of the way the Burman goes to the play with his whole family and bedding, penetrate behind the scenes and inspects the performers before committing himself to the entrance money, and then goes to sleep comfortably till the play begins, and repeats the operation "during the dull parts"—truly an observance to be honoured by imitation. As for Assam, we are duly apprised of the discovery of the tea camellia by a Scotsman, and are informed that of 190 million pounds weight of leaf grown in 1902—we presume in India—Assam contributed over 132 million pounds. Those who delight in statistics may "thrill"; we remain cold.

Freeman used to jeer at those who thought they could construct history out of William the Conqueror's washing bills. The documents in this volume are not washing bills, but they belong to the same kind of literature, and lack some of the antiquarian interest which would attach to the relations between William I. and his laundresses. They are described on the title-page as "letters addressed to Tobias Lear and others between 1790 and 1799, showing the First American in the management of his estate and domestic affairs." The capital emphasis on the First American reminds us of Mr. Gibson Bowles's description of Mr. Chamberlain as the first gentleman in Birmingham: and the moral value to the American cause of an honest man and a gentleman like Washington was indeed incalculable. Washington's greatness lies in his character, not in his intellect, and it scarcely supports the weight of all the details in this book. After all, one must assume something in history and biography, and even in hero-worship. We can take it for granted that the hero ate, drank, and slept something after the style of ordinary mortals, and Washinton's method of doing these things was not so exceptional as to invite public inspection.

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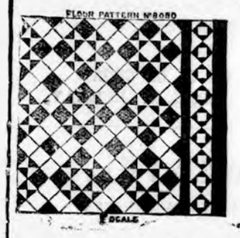

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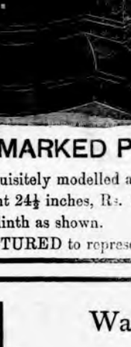

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